The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

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Monroe county has instructed for Wallace, and the Clearfield man seems to be in the lead.

The phrase "set em up" is likely to become obsolete, and hereafter it will be, "let's break an original package."

An article from the Morning Patriot, copied in this issue, is timely, and we think it deserves the study of Centre county Democrats.

The census taker will be around in a short time—now don't any one give him a black eye or kick him on the shins for asking questions.

Cumberland, Franklin and Indiana have gone for Delamater, and that gentleman is now far enough in the lead to make his nomination a certainty in spite of the cussing it will cause.

Will Messrs. Henderson and Decker go to inspect their bungled job, the Karthause bridge? A miserable job for the tax-payers, but a fat one for some pet for party service.

Commissioners' clerk Strohm, is a candidate for commissioner. Strohm is a clever fellow only he comes in Johnny Decker's territory; still that won't matter as Henderson has pledged "all Bald Eagle" to Decker.

Farmers, be on the alert for sharpers, A gang of wire-fence swindlers are fleecing the farmers in some of the adjoining counties. Don't let them catch you napping. Remember the hay-fork swindlers and the Bohemian oats cusses.

Out in Indiana county there is a deal of a fight between the Delamater and the Hastings folks. It appears that Lawrence Brown was out there in the interest of Hastings and now the Delamater sheets call him "Boss Boodler Brown." Lawrence, that title is terribly awful.

According to the Philadelphia Sunday Times the master of the Penn'a State Grange is trying to run both Democratic and Republican politics in Huntingdon county, but that nobody pays any attention to him—not even farmers. It's queer, if any one did, more than to laugh at him—and they shouldn't do that.

Huntingdon county by a large vote, instructed for Wallace. It is a notable fact that the agricultural districts are fast wheeling into line for Wallace whose long record has not the dot of an i in it that is inimical to the farming interest. The farmers will not be led by a half-witted blabberer to oppose a man of the clear record of Wm. A. Wallace.

We are pleased to note that our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, commissioner Decker, has gotten over his spell of rheumatism, and instead has as severe a spell as ever of roomatising each day in the court house. Things threatened to go to the dogs while laid four days and Henderson got all the stamps for the Forepaugh show tickets.

Cumberland county defeated Hastings and instructed for Delamater. Cumberland is Granger headquarters and it seems brother Thomas did not influence the farmers to any great extent to vote against the standard oil company's man. Bro. Thomas has about as little influence with farmers as some other chaps—in fact Thomas belongs to the Quay crowd

Farmers should beware of fellows who continually sing into their ears against railroad and other corporations—some of these are pharisees of the first water, and are only after office. We knew one of these blabberers against railroads and other corporations who rode on a mileage book when in his own neighborhood and on a railroad pass just as soon as he got out of the county, in order to appear as a saint at home.

In last week's Clinton Democrat, a "Lamar Farmer" has a column of sensible advice to his brethren exposing the hypocrisy of Piolett and two other chaps who are hoodwinking farmers and grangers in the interest of monopolies, and cautions farmers against these false prophets. The farmers of Centre county are fast catching on to the ideas of the "Lamar farmer" and think they see some (three) big frauds in the air crying "Lord, Lord." If recent elections in our county are a guide, they would show that farmers do not take much stock in the stereotype blabber of some and can see hypocrisy and thirst for office under the cloak, and this speaks well for the intelligence of Centre county farmers.

Impudent, But Amusing.

One of the patriotic non-partisan gentlemen who insist that their advice shall be taken by the democratic state convention in nominating a candidate for governor is the Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre county, who in politics has been "every thing by turns and nothing long."

It appears, however, that Mr. Rhone is not only thrusting his unsought advice upon the democrats, but that he also demands that the republicans shall take counsel of his wisdom. He is sending out circulars to republicans in Huntingdon and other interior counties setting forth the beauties and graces and excellences of General Hastings as a candidate for governor.

Mr. Rhone is the head of the State Grange and professes to be intensely hostile to "corporations." He cannot endure any man who was ever an officer of a corporation, except the president of a banking corporation and a member of the Beaver corporation administration.

There is a most delightful *insouciance* in the pious horror with wich Mr. Rhone turns away from candidates who have as little to do with corporations as any granger in the state, and the sweet complacency with which he tenders the "farmer vote" to other candidates who stand in the closest sort of relations with corporations, Indeed, as the late Artemus Ward would have said, the Hon. Leonard Rhone is an "amoosin cuss."

It is also very gratifying to anti-monopolists to observe how earnestly and nobly the Hon. R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, Mr. Rhone's politico-agricultural side-partner, backs up the advice given by the Centre county prophet to the people of both political parties. Democrats, especially, who know Mr. Thomas' relations with the republican state leaders, will be delighted with his charming effrontery in constituting himself their counselor. The democratic candidates whose nomination is favored by the political firm of Rhone and Thomas may well pray to be delivered from their friends.—Harrisburg *Patriot*. 28.

The *Patriot* does not seem to know the standing of the Centre county "cuss" and "prophet," as it terms him, or it would not even sneer; election returns show that he has no following, and does not run the Democratic or Republican party, much less the farmers. Our people up here do not follow feeble minded fellows for leaders, nor take stock in any one who is simply crazy for office without qualification for any. To sponge upon newspapers for space for a nonsensical speech, or letter, and such, to get into print, for notoriety, shows shallowness is all that's in the Patriot's "cuss". The *Patriot's* allusions are about correct, but if it had known the subject alluded to would have been silent out of pity. He is known to continually be on some self-constituted committee, to appear before legislative bodies making fools of themselves trying to enlighten legislatures and political parties. The caliber of the Patriot's "cuss" can be seen at once from the fact that the only original idea he had was to ask an appropriation of $5000 out of the state treasury to improve the Williamsgrove picnic ground. He used to pester Judge Black with his fool notions, which led the judge on one occasion to remark to a bystander, "I guess he means all right, but he knows nothing and seems a little off."

Germany, with all its pauper labor will do more at some points to protect women and children if the pending labor law is passed than Pennsylvania does. Under the law passed no child can work under 13, and then only if they have been at school, while here 12 is the age and nothing is required as to schooling. Up to 16 ten hours is the longest day allowed, and for women over 16 eleven hours, and no women can be kept at work after 5.30 P. M. the day before a Sunday or a holiday or on any day at night. Men in mines, quarries, salt works or foundries are prohibited from working Sundays or holidays, and in all trades where work is necessary on Sunday it must be done in shifts of five hours each. Germany is determined to stamp out Sunday work and overwork, as all countries should, and while the hours are longer than here labor will be better regulated and protected by the German factory law than in this State.

The Charleston *News and Courier* has taken advantage of the opportunity to reply to the partisan republican organs who are ever happy to gloat over the misdeeds of a democrat. Hear it:

"Philadelphia alone, it appears, has turned out more defaulters in one year than all the Southern States have produced in twenty years. And yet the republican papers of that city preached columns of sermons to the South recently because of the misdeeds of half a dozen democratic state treasurers. The Pharisees are not all dead yet evidently, and a good many of them seem to have gone into the newspaper business up "Norrith."

Don't Answer Them.

The New York *Sun*: The census enumerators on June 2, equipped with a schedule of thirty questions. Among other objects of inquiry, they are instructed to ascertain from every citizen and inhabitant of the United States:

"22. Whether (he or she is) suffering from acute or chronic disease, with the name of disease and length of time afflicted.

"23. Whether defective in mind, sight hearing or speech; or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, and name of defect.

"24. Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, pauper.

"25 and 26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?

"27. If owned by head or member of the family, is the house free from mortgage encumbrance?

"28. If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?

"29. If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage encumbrance?

"30. If the home or farm is not owned by head or member of family and mortgaged, give the postoffice address of owner."

We advise every citizen and inhabitant who respects himself and is disposed to resent all impertinent, unwarranted and illegal intrusion into his private affairs to flatly refuse to answer any of the questions here quoted from the schedule. Not one of them is within the constitutional scope of the federal census. Not one of them is justified by necessity or propriety. The census takers have no more business to investigate the chronic maladies, the bodily defects and the private account books of the people living under this free government than they have to inquire into our loves and hatreds, our moral weaknesses, our secret sorrows.

The claim for a solid delegation from Philadelphia is practically given up by Mr. Harrity, for he says they claim 50 to 55 delegates for Pattison. This assures 14 to Wallace and leaves but 36 majority. This is too low for Wallace, as results will show in the convention.

"Of the 131 delegates already elected outside of Philadelphia, there are 106 instructed for or favorable to Mr. Wallace and 25 instructed for or favorable to Pattison. Of the 171 delegates who are yet to be elected 129 will probably be chosen for Wallace and 42 will probably be for Pattison. This includes those counties in which the first choice may be Ricketts, Black or Elliot and defines the issue between Pattison and Wallace after local candidates are disposed of.

There are 366 delegates in a full convention, and 184 are necessary to nominate. Pattison is conceded Scott's district and every other locality in which there is doubt as to who they will prefer. From this it will be seen that with 14 from Philadelphia Wallace will have 246, or nearly two-thirds of the convention.

The manufacturer paid $1.25 to labor for producing a ton of pig iron. The government gave him $6.72 in order to enable him to pay that $1.25. The manufacturer paid labor $3 for producing a ton of steel rails, the government gave him $17 to enable him to pay it. Why did not the manufacturer give the $17 to the workingmen instead of turning them out of work and going on tally-ho rides through the mountains of Scotland?—*Congressman R. Q. Mills.*

Because the laboring man allows himself to be duped by the hired orators of the protected monopolist, and the workingman is not allowed to see that the tariff goes out of his pocket into the purse of the millionaire.

There are indications that the census enumerators will not receive free and cheerful answers to their solicitous questions regarding the citizen's mental and moral imperfections. A New York telegram announces that a large number of people in that city have entered into an agreement not to answer the questions concerning disease, physical deformities and private debts, and will make a test case of it. It need excite no surprise if this movement should spread all over the country. If several million people were to refuse to answer, and the Government were to succeed in collecting $100 from each delinquent, the surplus would get to be more troublesome than ever.

The committee appointed to investigate the immigration business report the discovery of a single square mile of territory in New York city where 270,000 people live, which is 8,000 more human beings than can be found dwelling in any other square mile on the earth's surface. These people are said to be all Italians, speaking only their own language and observing foreign customs.

Reward Party Service.

In every state save Pennsylvania, it is an honor among democrats to be known as one. Men are singled out for party honors not because of their never having said or done anything for the party, but because they had stood up and battled manfully for democratic success. In Pennsylvania, however, whatever may have been the custom in the long ago, it seems to be the prevailing sentiment that a democrat who has earned the title of being one, is considered as an unsafe man to be honored with his party's nomination for office. It is useless to deny the charge and the sooner the thorough-going, every-day democrats rescue the party from its, in this respect erring course, the sooner will success at the ballot box crown the party and command for it that respect and allegiance which is now paid to the party in other states.

The success of the republican party is owing to the recognition which it gives to its stalwart champions. The road to nomination and election in that party must be paved with deeds, and the more radical a republican he is, the better he is liked, the more he is praised and the more certain his chances for the honor of having his party set the seal of its approval upon him by a nomination for honor and profit. And this is right and proper, and if this were the only offence of that party we would gadly bid it God speed to victory. The soldier who is seen to perform valorous deeds for his own army comrades gains promotion and never does the regimental colonel make a captain of one whose chief merit consists in the fact that as a silent, potato-paring, bean-soup-boiling cook he had never offended the enemy.

Men who have offended the enemy ought to be promoted and honored too; and this in political party organizations as well as in the military service. The political party that does not recognize and enforce this principle deserves defeat; overwhelming, crushing defeat. What hope is there of the success of democratic principles in Pennsylvania where a man's deeds in behalf of the party and its principles are are used as weapons by his own party associates to club him to political death?

Is Mr. Wallace a bourbon democrat? and Mr. Black, another? Be it so. But let it not be said to their shame, but to their honor. The party needs bourbon democrats. It does not need the milk and water democrat who at best is but a diluted republican, strong only in the love of these who prize him because of his thin gruel democracy. One good, old fashioned democrat like Wallace or Black is worth an empire of such democrats and no intriguery can hide this truth from the people.

The above remarks from the Morning *Patriot* may be read with profit in Centre county. We have seen honest and unflinching Democrats set aside here for men fresh from the Republican ranks with neither merit or ability; and at times persons get nominations who never concerned themselves more for the party's benefit than to get an office for themselves. This course proved near wrecking the party and has caused several defeats.

It used to be missionaries to India now its missionaries from India, and they have landed at New York on Sunday last, as officers of the Salvation army of India.

They are Staff Captain Jai Singh and wife, Captain Kantahella, a Hindoo cadet, Lord Ratna Pala, a converted Buddhist, priest, Lieutenant Addut Aziz, a Persian, The object of the visit of the Indian salvationists is to excite an interest in the missionary work of the army by making a tour of the United States and Canada. The costume they wear consists of a Dhortie (robe) of orange—the religious color—a shoulder cloth, and pughdied for the head of the same color, a red jacket across the breast, on which are the words, "Salvation Army."

The most interesting figure of the group was the youthful ex-Buddhist priest. While he says he is twenty-two years of age he looks much younger. He was ordained a priest at the age of thirteen, after which he prosecuted his studies in Pali, Elu Sanscrit and Bana books, and was possessed of such rare intellectual qualities that he was a very popular preacher and drew large multitudes to hear him. By accident he came across some of the publications of the Salvation Army, and his conversion to the Christian faith followed.

The grand lodge of Missouri, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; has adopted a rule by which no saloon keeper will hereafter be admitted to the order, and those already in are notified to withdraw.

The house committee on the judiciary has decided to report favorably a bill providing for woman suffrage.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has reached a harmonious compromise at Saratoga. The creed is to be revised, but it will take two years before the work is done. The revision is to be on liberal lines; but the committee making it "is to be restrained from proposing changes such as will alter the Calvinistic character of the standards," Lastly, the long dispute, whether the Presbyterian Church can after its fundamental law in government and in creed, and whether, if so by a majority or a two-thirds vote, is settled by providing that its government can be changed by a majority vote and its creed only by a two-thirds vote of the presbyteries.

This compromise is a practical victory for revision. It marks a great advance over the position taken by the Church half a century ago in its great schism, or twenty years ago in reunion, when all these issues were postponed to a more convenient season. The successive votes by which a minority was cut off from the Church nearly fifty years ago, the action by which it was reunited with a tacit agreement to stand by the letter of the creeds and let each of the two great parties in the Church cherish its own interpretation, and now the movement by which two-thirds of the presbyteries demand revision, are each the beach marks of an advancing tide. Such an onward march bespeaks the vitality and growth of a great communion, and the circumstance that high water mark is reached without the disruption of the Church and with the consent of all—Dr. Patton, from Princeton, supporting the compromise as heartily as Dr. Van Dyke, from Brooklyn, is an equally strong proof of the homogeneous character and the essential unity of the Presbyterian Church.

Beware of Politics.

Captain James McCormick, adjutant general of the Grand Army, in this state has issued a notification to all the posts not to meddle with politics. Some of them, it appears, through pure good nature and forgetfulness of the rules of the organization, have, as posts, recommended certain candidates to the suffrages of their fellow citizens. This the circular says, cannot be permitted. The law says that no officer or comrade of the Grand Army shall in any manner, use the organization for partisan purposes, The circular further intimates that action in defiance of the notification may result in the forfeiture of the charter of the post.

For the privilege of putting up posters for Forepaugh's show, on the court-house premises, at Bellefonte, commissioner Henderson secured a number of tickets to the show.

A new source of revenue for the county, were it not that Henderson put the proceeds of the tickets in his own little pocket. On show day Henderson ran around the streets trying to sell the tickets to boys, black and white. What people may desire to know right here is, will Henderson divide the profits from the tickets sold with Decker, or will he keep all? Mr. Decker is entitled to a share of the proceeds, after allowing Henderson a reasonable per cent. for selling them while Johnny was laid up from rheumatism.

There is a steadily growing feeling of apprehension among McKinley's friends that his political brethren in the senate are whetting their knives for his scalp. The first proceeding in divesting the major of his recently acquired gaudy plumage is to turn down his tariff. It is whispered about among politicians that the senate finance committee is seriously thinking of reporting a substitute measure for the McKinley bill when it reaches the higher branch of congress. Senators Allison and Aldrich, the chief members of the senate finance committee are known to be very fond of the senate tariff bill of congress which they succeeded in framing after a week of labor Major McKinley and Senators Allison and Aldrich are known to hold widely diverging views on the subject of the tariff. Senator Sherman is chiming in with his brother senators on the subject, it appears.

The largest gun yet manufactured at Krupp's works at Essen is intended for the fortifications of Cronstadt and is made of the fine quality cast-steel. It weighs 270,000 pounds—about 120 tons—the caliber is 16½ inches and the barrel 44 feet long, the core having been removed in one piece. The greatest diameter is 6½ feet and the range about 12 miles. It is inteded to fire two shots per minute, each estimated to cost $1,500. At the trial, the projectile, 14 feet long, and weighing 2,600 pounds, was propelled by a charge of 700 pounds of powder, and penetrated 19 inches of armor, going 1,312 yards beyond the target. The gun was carried from Essen to Hamburg on a car specially constructed for the purpose.

Penn Township.

A number of our farmers are not through with corn planting yet. Several have not commenced. Too much rain is the cause.

The wheat and grass looks very good, and if nothing serios turns up, we will have a better harvest than we have had for years.

Mr. Peter Hoffer, of Centre Hall, was through here last week and succeeded in selling several Osborne binders.

Miss Lizzie Bierly, formerly of this place, now of Lewisburg was visiting in this and Brush valley, last week.

The supervisors of Penn township have commenced to repair the public roads. The roads are in a bad condition, owing to the much rainfall.

The Evangelical congregation of Millheim will hold a sacred concert Saturday evening next. The proceeds are to be used in paying for a church organ.

The Ed. of the Millheim Journal has what he calls sound doctrine in his last paper for the religion of the merchant, plasterer and farmer. We as a farmer would like to know of what value this same editor's religion is to him.

The Madisonburg boys are as mischievous as ever, years ago they played all sorts of mean tricks on the writer when over there seeing his friends, and now they are getting down so low as to cut off the tails of visitor's horses. They think its smartness, but nobody but the lowest class of boys—will do such tricks.

On Monday the sad funeral of Mrs. Annie Norris took place. She was buried in Fair View cemetery, Rev. Deitzler officiated. She was married but six months ago to Mr. Norris. Consumption the dread destroyer, was the cause of her death.

The new furniture store building of Harter & Campbell is up and when completed will be one of the largest buildings in town.

Rev. Deitzler is at present preaching his farewell sermons to his five different congregations constituting the Aaronsburg charge. He was a faithful and earnest minister, and served the above charge five years. In that time he preached over 800 regular sermons; made 5,475 sick visits and 3,540 pastoral visits; he baptized over 100 infants; united in matrimony 55 couples, and officiated at 86 funerals; 269 young people were catechised by him, of these 206 were confirmed in the church, and half that many by certificate. To do all this work he traveled nearly 13,000 miles. We are exceedingly sorry to lose him. He was liked by everyone.

Sprucetown.

The preaching service next Sunday will be in the afternoon at half past two o'clock, at this place.

The masons are at work putting up the wall for Mr. Wolf's new house.

Quite a number of people from this vicinity were to see the show at Bellefonte last Saturday.

Mrs. Agnes Shirk is away at present visiting her daughter at Warrior's Mark.

The carpenters are at work putting up W. H. Stiver's hay shed.

There is to be a lecture at this place next Saturday evening by Rev. Owen Hicks, subject, Explosives from my Old Knapsack.

An Epworth League has been organized at this place,

The Disagreeable Winter Gone.

Now that the cold drizzly rains are transformed to delightful spring, and the muddy roads to pleasant drives it would be well to look about and prepare for the lurking disease often coming with the new vegetation, as to better enable us to follow out daily avocations we should be in good health and spirits. No well-regulated family is without a stimulant of some kind. Deception is probably more practiced by unscrupulous dealers in liquors than any other business. Max Klein, 82 Federal street, is a reliable party; to him we point with pleasure. No deception, no misrepresentation, no sailing under false colors with him. His Silver Age Rye is positively pure and sold everywhere for $1.50 per quart only. His six-year-old Pennsylvania Rye at $1 each quarts, or six quarts for $5, are as represented. His wines, brandies and gins are as good and reasonable as any in the country. Send for complete catalogue and price list to Max, Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Announcements.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that J. J. Gramley, of Miles township, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Buffalo Run, will be candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Stover, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

We ore authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Marion township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Long of Harris township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt of Snow Shoe, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. M. Butler, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John P Condo, of Penn Hall, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Tanyer, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Spring township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce George E. Parker, of Philipsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

Several subjects of importance are likely to engage the attention of the senate this week. The naval appropriation bill will come up tomorrow as unfinished business. That it will be disposed of in one session is uncertain. An attack upon the appropriation for three battle ships expected from the Democratic side of the chamber. By an agreement reached last Friday, Senator Wilson's bill to place imported liquors in original packages under State regulation, is the special order for Tuesday to be discussed to a finish.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS

AT HARD LABOR IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

THE DOOM OF SHELLENBERGER.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., May 22.—J. M. Shellenberger the forger and embezzler, was placed on trial before Judge Yerkes to-day. Shortly after 11 o'clock Sheriff Comly brought the prisoner from the jail in a hack and took him into the court house by the rear entrance. He was at once placed in the prisoner's dock, and was the cynosure of all eyes. He appeared haggard and care-worn, and during the continuance of his trial wept almost constantly. As soon as he took his seat in the dock he bowed his head and held a handkercnief to his face until called upon by the Judge to stand up and receive his sentence. He recognized none of his old-time associates among the members of the bar, and tried to keep his face concealed as much as possible. The prisoner's groans could be distinctly heard in every part of the court room, and unfortunate man's condition was pitiable to behold. Among the audience were many ladies and many of his former neighbors, friends and clients. District Attorney Stout read the bills of indictment to Shellenberger, and he pleaded guilty to the 13 bills, charging him with forgery, embezzlement and false pretence. After hearing the testimony of about 18 witnessess, and an eloquent plea by Shellenberger's counsel for a light sentence, the prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 22 years at hard labor and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia. This is longest sentence ever enforced upon a criminal in the Bucks County Courts.

A TORNADO IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 19.—A special from Wooster, Ohio, says: A terrific cyclonic rain and hail storm passed over parts of this county between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, doing a tremendous amount of damage. The storm swept a section three miles in width and eighteen in length.

The most serious damage was done in and near the villages of Congress and Rowesburg. In Congress every pane of glass facing north and west, unprotected by blinds, was broken by the hailstones, which ranged in size from a pea to a hen's egg, and fell to the depth of eight inches on the level.

Entire orchards and strips of oak timber were blown down or twisted to the ground. Many houses, barns and outbuildings were unroofed or blown down.

The hailstones were so large and fell with such force as to be driven through roofs covered with oak shingles. At Rowesburg hail fell to the depth of from 8 to 12 inches on the level and drifted to the depth of 32 inches. Hundreds of sheep were killed by the hail.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The work of turning the creek into the burning Neilson shaft, at Shamokin, Pa., was continued on the 19th. Six men, who went into the shaft to ascertain the condition of the 750 foot level, were nearly asphyxiated by gas, and it was with difficulty they were resuscitated. People living in the vicinity of the mouth of the shaft have vacated their dwellings, fearing an explosion. It is thought that all the bodies have now been recovered from the Hartford mine at Ashley, Pa. A despatch from Castine, Maine, says that Captain Melvern Grindle and his brother, Frederick, were drowned on the 18th by the capsizing of their boat off Sandy Point, while going from the Penobscot to their vessel.

—Charles Eberhard, John Carr, William Davis, Mrs. Eberhard and John Carr were going home from a dance in Chicago on the evening of the 17th, and as they walked along they sang. Pete Devitt, a notorious "tough," was on the opposite side of the street, and made some insulting remark about the singers, which they resented, and hot words across the street followed. Devitt finally dared them to come to the middle of the street. The three men left their ladies and accepted the challenge. Devitt at once drew a long knife and began slashing right and left. He first thrust the blade into Eberhard's breast, and then laid open his groin for six inches. He then stabbed Carr in the side and Davis in the neck. Devitt was arrested.

—Lemuel Bryan was shot and killed near Raleigh, North Carolina, on the evening of the 17th. The only person with him was a man named Bob Pulley, who fled when the shot was fired, and says he does not know who did the shooting. Bryan was found dead the next morning with a bullet through his heart.

—Harmon J. Kneeland, a well-known attorney in Binghamton, New York, cut his throat with a razor on the 20th. On a pane of glass in one of the windows in his room he had written the words, "I am innocent," in blood. A few months ago Dudley T. Finch was thrown from an Erie train near this place and killed. Kneeland, who was on the train at the time, was deeply affected, and never fully recovered from the shock. His conduct on the 19th was somewhat strange, and it is believed that he was slightly deranged. Kneeland will probably recover.

—Mr. Collin, of the firm of Collin & Kilpatrick, contractors, was shot and killed near Pioche, Nevada, recently Two men employed by Collin quit work and demanded their money. Collin told them that they could not quit, and that he would not pay them. One of the men got a rifle and the other, taking out his watch, said they would give Collin just eight minutes to settle, holding the watch in his hand, while the other held the gun in close proximity to their victim. Collin did not appear to weaken, and at the end of the eight minutes the man shot and killed him. The tragedy is said to have been witnessed by a number of people, but no attempt was made to avert it and no arrests were made.

—Charles Meredith, aged 13 years, elevator boy at the Leland Hotel, in Harrisburg, was crushed to death on the evening of the 19th by being caught between the elevator and the doorway on the fifth floor.

—W. H. Shaw, a contractor in Wentworth, New Hampshire, got drunk on the evening of the 19th, and attacked Mell J. Emory, 22 years of age. He knocked him down and then kicked him twice in the head. Emory did not live over 10 minutes. Edward Fladung shot and killed his wife in San Francisco on the evening of the 19th, and then shot himself. The wound is fatal. His wife had left him on account of a domestic quarrel. Miss Florence McKeogh, while out horseback riding near Hot Springs, Arkansas, on the 19th, was fired upon from ambush, one of the shots passing through the back part of her body behind the shoulders. Her right arm is paralyzed and she can hardly speak. The would-be assassin is still at large.

—Two policemen in Boston went to a house on the 20th, to search for stolen property. Their ring at the door was responded to by a man supposed to be William Grossman, who, upon learning the errand of the officers, placed a revolver to his head and blew out his brains. In his pockets were found 24 bank books, not one representing less than $800. On the 17th, a plumber cleaning the drain pipe in the bath room found 42 gold and silver watches, which he turned over to McDonald, the lodging house keeper, who said one of his lodgers dealt in jewelry. On the morning of the 20th, the plumber told the police, with the above result. Grossman left his room only at night, and the officers say he was a burglar.

—In a runaway accident at Plainfield, New Jersey, on the 20th, Miss Marion Dumont and Miss Mollie Lawrence were thrown out and badly injured, the latter, it is feared, fatally.

—A despatch from Kirkwood, Delaware, says that a freight train on the Delaware Railroad plunged through a drawbridge over the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal on the evening of the 19th. The engine and seven cars went over. The engine fell fully sixty feet on top of several canal boats, two of which were sunk. No one was hurt.

—By the breaking of an emery wheel at McCormick's reaper works, in Chicago, on the morning of the 20th, one man was killed and three others were badly injured.

—The Minglewood mine at North Lawrence, seven miles west of Massilon, Ohio, is on fire.

—A landslide on the east branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Confluence, Pa., on the evening of the 19th, carried away a portion of the track and delayed trains for some time.

—A despatch from Stockton, California, says that the warm weather has raised the water in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and the levees are in great danger. Several bad breaks have occurred, flooding 4000 acres of grain. The water is four inches higher than ever before. Several breaks occurred on the 21st in the Union Island levees, flooding 12,000 acres, half of which is in wheat. The Moxie dam, at the outlet of the Moxie Pond, near the forks of the Kennebec river, in Maine, gave way on the 20th. The pond is six miles in length, and the breaking of the dam is expected to cause a rise of from five to ten feet in the river. About 5,000,000 of logs are in the lake, and it will be difficult to drive them out.

—A despatch from Hamilton, Ohio, says that near Monon, Indiana, on the evening of the 20th, a young woman on the vestibule train which left Chicago on the evening of the 20th, tied a rope around her neck, fastened the other end to the railing of the car and threw herself off. As soon as the act was discovered the train was stopped, an engine sent back and the remains were found in a pool of water. No one knew her. A ticket to Cincinnati was on her person. She was seen to drink from a whisky bottle on the car, and was heard to say that she had no friends in Cincinnati.

—The Susquehanna river at Wilkesbarre was 16 feet above low water mark on the evening of the 21st, and rising rapidly. The lowlands on the west side of the river were inundated.

—A freight wreck occurred at Elizabeth Furnace, near Altoona, Pa., on the evening of the 20th, resulting in the demolishment of 17 cars and an engine. Engineer Boyd was killed. Brakemen Hauser and Olmine and Fireman Baker were injured. The accident was caused by the east-bound train crashing into the west-bound freight as the latter was crossing the switch from one track to another. Travel was delayed nearly nine hours by the disaster. Six washouts were reported on the Upper Coos Railroad, New Hampshire on the 20th. A wrecking train that started out to make repairs went through an undermined bridge near Stratford and two men were killed. A construction train on the Lake Erie railroad ran into a freight train at Alequippa, Pa., on the 21st. Thomas Rogers, an engineer, was killed, and a conductor and brakeman were badly hurt. A landslide occurred on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Douglass, New York, on the evening of the 20th, and a freight train ran into it. The engine and eight cars were wrecked.

—David Ransey shot his wife in the neck in New York on the morning of the 22d. The doctors say she will recover. They were not living together, and Ransey went to the house where his wife was boarding and got admission by telling the people that the water pipes had burst. He was accompanied by two men, and during the excitement all three escaped. Private Tighe, of Battery F., First Artillery, was shot and killed on the 22d, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, by Private Manning, of the same regiment. A detective has returned to Chicago from a fruitless trip to Mexico in search of the man who drove Dr. Cronin to his death.

—Five men, Austrians and Italians, were killed by a fall of rock in one of the shafts of the Calumet and Hecla mine, at Calumet, Michigan, on the 21st. Two trains on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad collided near Deadham, Iowa, on the evening of the 21st. Fireman H. C. Davis was killed. A limited train from Chicago, on the Chicago and Alton road, near Kansas City, on the Chicago and Alton road, was run into by a freight train, near Kansas City, on the morning of the 22d. A sleeper and a dining car were demolished, but only three of the occupants were injured, and these not severely.

—The water in the Susquehanna river at Wilkesbarre, Pa., is rising. On the evening of the 22d it was 19 feet above low-water mark. Great damage has been done to crops on the west side of the river, which in many places for three miles square is under water.

—A panic was caused in a public school in Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st, by a mad dog, which ran up the steps and into the hall of the building where the children were congregated. The scholars fled to their rooms and the doors were shut by the teachers. The dog roamed up and down the hall uttering horrible yelps, and holding the frightened inmates of the building at bay for half an hour, when their cries attracted the attention of a butcher in the neighborhood, who came and killed the animal.

—A despatch from Boston says that Clarence F. Jewett, President of the C. F. Jewett Publishing Company, has disappeared, and that crooked transactions in the matter of an overissue of stock, in the neighborhood of $75,000, have come to light.

51st CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 19th, the Naval Appropriation bill was reported. The Silver bill was discussed by Messrs. Dolph, Teller and Mitchell. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 20th Mr. Ingalls, by request of the Wage Workers' Political Alliance of Washington, introduced a bill "to abolish metal money." He disclaimed all responsibility for it. Mr. Stanford introduced a bill "for loans on public lands." The bill to subject imported liquors to the laws of the several states was discussed. Mr. Cameron's resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge Kelley were taken up. After eulogies by several Senators, the resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, the Vice-President presented the resignation of Sergeant-at-Arms Canaday, to take effect on the 30th of June. The Silver bill and the Imported Liquors bills were discussed. Adjourned.

—In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, the credentials of Calvin S. Brice as Senator from Ohio for the term beginning March 4, 1891, were presented and filed. Conference committees were appointed on the District of Columbia and Pension Appropriation bills. The Silver bill was discussed by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 19th, the Tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. An amendment was offered by Mr. Funston, of Kansas, striking out the clause imposing a duty of 1½ cents per pound on silver ores and all other ores containing lead. The amendment was defeated—yeas, 94; nays, 126. Several amendments offered by Mr. McKinley to the tobacco sections were adopted. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, offered an amendment restoring the present rate of duty on wool and woollens. Pending a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 20th the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the Tariff bill.

In the House on the 21st, the Tariff bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole, the previous question was ordered, and, after a few amendments had been adopted, the bill was passed by a strict party vote, only one Republican, Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, voting against it. The Speaker appointed a conference committee on the Anti-Trust bill, and the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 22d, a bill was passed amendatory of the Census act, which punishes any supervisor or enumerator who shall receive any compensation in addition to that provided by the act. Conferences were ordered on the Army and Military Academy Appropriation bills. A bill was passed appropriating $90,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing. Mr. Quinn, of New York, introduced a bill reducing to one cent an ounce the postage on drop letters in cities of 100,000 population or over. Adjourned.

A Handsome Clock.

One of the most beautiful and costly clocks ever made was sent many years ago by the East India Company as a gift to the Emperor of China. The case was made in the form of a chariot, in which was seated the figure of a woman, with her right hand resting on the top of a tiny clock, which was placed in the side of the carriage. Some of the wheels that moved the clock were concealed in the body of a bird that had seemingly alighted upon the lady's finger. Over her head was an umbrella that concealed a silver bell. This, although it seemed to have no connection with the timepiece, struck the hours, and it could be made to repeat by touching a diamond button fixed below the dial of the clock. At the feet of the lady's figure was a golden dog, and in front of her were two birds that were apparently flying before the chariot. This exquisite clock, with all its necessary parts, was made of gold, and was most elaborately ornamented with precious stones.

A MUSICIAN'S ROMANCE.

How a Diplomatic Young Man Secured a Start in Life as a Teacher.

Diplomacy is a great quality," said a friend who formerly lived in a very small Ohio town. "A man can do nearly everything by the proper use of diplomacy except to rob a bank. I was just reading something about a volunteer organist that set me thinking about a neat little bit of diplomacy that lifted a good man from misfortune's ditch and put him in the way of doing something for himself. He was a musician with a small traveling show which came along and went to pieces in our town. The other people of the company got out of town by hook or crook, but this poor fellow couldn't make it. He got acquainted with several young fellows of the town, however, and to one of these he confided that he would make a living by teaching music if he could only get a start.

"The young fellow asked him what he could play, and he said he could play all the kinds of horns in a band, the banjo, guitar, zither, violin, flute, piano and organ—in fact he could play any kind of musical instrument ever made.

"Then an idea struck him, and he asked what kind of organists they had in the two churches. The young fellow said they were pretty good; his sister was one of them. Thereupon a scheme formed itself in the musician's mind. He told his friend that if he could get a chance to play the organ next Sunday he thought he could surprise the folks, and maybe pave the way to getting a foothold as a teacher. He suggested that the young fellow present the case to his sister and have her get sick the next Sunday and send a note of apology, and suggesting himself as her substitute.

"This was all carried out in proper form, and when the time had arrived and the minister had apologized for the substitute the musician seated himself at the little organ and began. He started off with a voluntary in a sweet, expressive strain and worked it up to a noble burst of music which, in varying phases, swept along and held the congregation enchanted. Nobody had ever suspected the poor little organ capable of anything half so grand, and you may be sure that the musician overlooked no points. From that time on the church service was simply an accompaniment to the music, and when it was finished, and the organ poured forth another flood of harmony for the congregation to retire on, everybody just stood and listened, and before the stranded musician left the church he knew all the good people in town and was made a social lion.

"It was easy enough after that. Being a man of good address and discretion, and possessing gentlemanly refinement as well, he quietly went to work and soon had a lot of the best pupils in the town. Then the young fellows went after him for banjo and guitar lessons, and afterward they organized a band and made him leader. Everything came his way, and he married the daughter of one of the rich men of the town, and, well, he runs the biggest music store in the place now. All accomplished by a bit of diplomacy."

The Tame Deer.

A few years ago some men were hunting for deer on the prairies of Nebraska. One day they shot a doe which had two young ones with her.

The young deer, or fawns, were so frightened that they did not know which way to go. One of them ran right up to the hunters and was caught. One of the men, whose name was Gray, took the fawn home and kept him. He soon got quite tame, and would go to his master when called.

As soon as he was fully grown, a harness was made for him, and he was taught to draw a buggy like a horse.

It was a curious sight to see Mr. Gray riding through the streets of the village in a carriage drawn by such a queer-looking horse. It not only attracted the attention of the people, but the horses, as they passed, would look very shyly at the deer's long horns. Some of them were frightened. Mr. Gray had two children, a boy and a girl, who learned to drive the deer, and who grew to be very fond of him.

One night the people were awakened from their sleep by the cry of "Fire! fire!" and the ringing of bells all over the village. The fire proved to be in Mr. Gray's stable, and had burned so much before it was seen that it could not be put out.

The poor deer was tied in the stable; he could not get away, and was burned to ashes in the flames. The children mourned over their loss for a long time. Every one felt sorry, for the tame deer was well known all over the village, and had become a great favorite.

Stingy When Writing.

It is a strange fact that most women are niggardly with their stationery. They may entertain their friends sumptuously, and wear the costliest raiment. They may even be extravagant in other respects, but in the matter of stationery they are absolutely stingy, and will cross and recross their pages rather than use another sheet of note paper. In affairs of this kind men are, as a rule, lavish and careless, and refrain from the discourtesy and unkindness of inflicting an almost unbearable letter on their friends.

Browning.

The clearest eyes in all the world they read
With sense more keen and spirit of sight more true
Than burns and thrills in sunrise, when the dew
Flames, and absorbs the glory round it shed,
As they the light of ages quick and dead.
Closed now; forsake us: yet the shaft that slew
Can slay not one of all the works we knew,
Nor death discrown that many-laurelled head.
The works of words whose life seems lightning wrought,
And moulded of unconquerable thought,
And quickened with imperishable flame,
Stand fast and shine and smile, assured that nought
May fade of all their myriad-moulded fame,
Nor England's memory clasp not Browning's name.

—*Algernon Charles Swinburne.*

THE SEACLIFFE COTTAGE.

The owner of a cottage at Seacliffe, on the lake shore, being called to Europe by business, would leave his premises in charge of a reliable party, who, by caring for the property, can obtain it, rent free until the owner's return in three months. Best of reference given and required. Address for one week, A. W., Seacliffe P. O.

"Just the thing! Oh, Winnie, Irene! Just the thing! The fates are propitious! Do listen!"

And Bertha Langdon rushed into the room where her two elder sisters sat busily engaged—Irene painting at a small easel, and Winnie doing crewel-work. Bertha flourished the morning paper in her hand with all the glee of a child; then throwing herself upon an ottoman, began to read aloud the advertisement which had attracted her attention. Her sisters glanced up, quite interested.

"There may be something doubtful behind all this," observed Winnie. "I'll consult Mr. Jones."

Mr. Jones had been the family lawyer in the days long since past, when they had been rich and influential; and since their descent into poverty, he had maintained the relation of adviser and father confessor to the orphan sisters.

Winnie, the eldest, was twenty-five, tall and stately, the Martha of the family, more than supporting herself by the dainty needlework which she executed. Irene the second sister, was a born artist, and contributed her share toward the family exchequer by the sale of her pretty little pictures, which a good-natured art dealer kindly disposed of. And Bertha, the youngest, just turned twenty-one, taught school for a living.

The three sisters lived together harmoniously, sharing their common expenses between them. But the warm summer weather was upon them now; Bertha's school was closed, and the three looked longingly toward the cool and distant retreats, far from the hot, dusty city of New Orleans, where their home was made. But, alas! their purses were not full enough to authorize such a demand upon them; and they had made up their minds to pass the summer in their small suite of rooms at the very top of a great boarding house, right in the heart of the city. And here fate had put into their hands such a chance as might never occur again—"if every thing should be all right," sighed Winnie, the business manager and prudent one of the little family—"if Mr. Jones only advises it."

So she tied on her hat and went at once to the lawyer's dingy office on Camp street, bearing with her the important advertisement. The old gentleman read it attentively.

"My dear Miss Winnie," he said, in his slow, decisive way. "I see no possible objection to your taking the place, provided you are not already too late. I happen to know the owner of the only cottage there on the beach, and those are his intitials 'A. W.' It's all right, my child. Of course I'll drop him a line to introduce you and smooth out all possible difficulties."

So he proceeded to write the letter, while Winnie hurried home, quite elated. The reply to said letter (addressed to Mr. Jones) arrived soon, and stating that all was satisfactory, gave the Misses Langdon possession at once. The trunks were soon packed, and the trio set forth on the 3.00 P. M. train, too happy and care-free for anything.

What a trip that was, "over the lake;" they were almost sorry when the train halted at Seacliffe; they had never been there before; but "there wasn't but one cottage on the beech," Mr. Jones had assured them, and leaving their trunks at the station, they took their small handbag and prepared to walk. In a short time they encountered an old negro who pleaded for the privilege of carrying the valises. They were glad to relinquish them, and the party trudged onward. All at once it occurred to Winnie that they had not ascertained the name of the owner of the cottage. Awkward predicament, surely. She stated the case to the old negro, who stared at her blankly.

"Don't know nuffin' 'bout no cottage, missy!" he answered "'less its Abner Weeks' place; dat are's on de beach for a fac'."

"Abner Weeks," cried Winnie. "O yes, that must be the place, for the initials are A. W. Is it far?"

The negro grinned.

"No, missy, 'taint so far," he answered, 'but 'pears to me you ain't a gwine to stop dar for long."

But Winnie scorned to discuss the subject with her colored servitor, and the walk was finished in silence.

The negro halted, at last, before a ruinous old red house, with a broken porch and a straggling China tree in front. A group of hens were scratching industriously in a heap of refuse near by; two lean scraggy porkers were breaking the evening silence with their horrible squealings, and a fat negress sat in the open door, leisurely smoking a cob pipe.

"Dat are's de place," chuckled the negro, triumphantly.

"Great heavens!" ejaculated Winnie, aghast. "Surely their is some mistake!"

"Dis yere am de place, suah, missy," repeated the man. "Shall I take dese yere tings inside? Dere's Aunt Deb in de door."

The sisters stood staring blankly at each other.

"We've got to sleep here to-night" panted Winnie, angrily, "and if I get back to New Orleans alive I'll tell Mr Jones what I think of him. The idea of sending us to such a place."

They passed through the broken gateway, the fat negress arose and executed a profound salaam, while the negro explained the situation. It seemed to please her wonderfully.

"Done rent dis yere place, eh?" she cried, with an unctuous "yah! yah!" her mouth distended to its full extent, her teeth gleaming like ivory.

"Abner Weeks is smarter an' pearter dan ebber I seed him, to git dis place off'n his hands. He is gone for suah 'long o' Massa Waldron, gone to be a witness in a big law suit ober de water. But come ladies, walk right in; Aunt Deb will do de honors" (with another profound salaam) "to de best of my *debility*."

Bertha burst into a merry laugh. She was always discovering funny points in the darkest landscape.

"Girls, it will be no end of fun," she cried. "Let us stay a day or two. Rene, you will find plenty of material for studies here. You might paint Aunt Deb."

The old negress turned sharply.

"Paint? Lawd! Now, honey, ain't you 'shamed? Does you speck old Deb'll go to paintin' in her ole days? No—no—no paint nor powder goes on dis yere skin! De Lawd He made me black, and black I reckon I'll stay."

Laughing merrily the three ladies entered the house. It was bare and poorly furnished. But Deb provided a couple of clean, white beds and while the ladies bathed and donned fresh linen dresses, she repaired to the old kitchen a few rods from the house, and in an incredibly short time brought them in supper—a meal fit for the gods. Such fried chicken; such coffee—none but the real old Southern "mammy" knows how to prepare. The result was that the three sisters concluded to remain for a time, paying old Deb for their board, though they had not expected a servant thrown in when they had set out for the cottage, whose rent was to be simply "caring for the place."

"Caring for it!" laughed Bertha, "why it has never known a care."

And she laughed at her own execrable joke. The next morning, bright and early, they went for a walk on the beach, and soon came upon such a delightful place. A large raised cottage, like a marble structure, surrounded by a green lawn dotted with gay parterres; a cottage with bay windows "and all the modern improvements."

"What a lovely place!" cried enthusiastic Bertha, "How I should like to live there."

A footfall made her start. She turned to see a gentleman standing near; a tall, handsome man, with a pair of saucy, dark eyes fixed upon her. He removed his hat with a courtly bow.

"The Misses Langdon, I am sure!" he said, "I am Arthur Waldron, and this is my cottage. I suppose you have just arrived, and wish possession at once. I leave here in a few hours; you can make yourself at home immediately. Truth to tell, I expected you yesterday. Mr. Jones' letter mentioned that you would probably arrive on the evening train, and I sent the carriage to the station for you."

The whole situation was at last explained. Abner Weeks, the proprietor of the old house below, was to accompany Mr. Waldron to Europe as witness in a certain lawsuit, and his initials being the same as Mr. Waldron's the ladies had made a slight mistake.

In a short time they were snugly domiciled at the Waldron place, and the long summer days passed like a dream, bringing the vacation to a close. Mr, Waldron came home on the same day, and when they parted he promised to call upon Bertha at their city lodgings.

When I was "over the lake" last summer I visited my old friend Bertha Langdon— Mrs. Waldron now. She says the greatest happiness of her whole life was the result of a slight mistake.

Artificial Teeth an Old Idea.

False teeth are popularly supposed to be a somewhat modern invention, but this belief has received a rude shock from certain discoveries made in the ancient Etruscan city of Jalisca. In one of the tombs recently opened there a skull was found in which was a full set of natural teeth fastened into the alveoli with golden ligatures. The tomb dates to the fifth century before Christ, and the workmanship displayed in the fastenings of the teeth is of a high order

Conquer Yourself.

BY HELEN WHITNEY CLARK.

It's no use to grumble and sigh,
It's no use to worry and fret,
It is useless to groan or to cry,
Or fling yourself down in a pet.
You'll never be wise or be great,
If you bluster like bees when they swarm;
'Tis folly your woes to berate,
And pitch like a ship in a storm.

Don't get in a tantrum and shout
When obstacles rise in your path,
And don't—let me beg of you—*pout*,
By way of displaying your wrath;
Don't butt out your brains just to spite
Some fancied injustice of Fate,
For time will set every thing right,
If you only have patience to wait.

The blustering wind can not chill
The lake, though he ruffles its face,
But the frost, with his presence so still,
Looks it fast in a silent embrace.
So you may win fame beyond price,
And conquer the world with its pelf,
If you only will heed this advice,
And first learn to conquer yourself.

Golden Days.

NUMBERS ODD AND EVEN,

And the Superstitious Beliefs Concerning Them.

That there is luck in odd numbers is a popular saying, characterized by a delightful ambiguity which renders it equally correct in the case of either good or bad luck. The expression, however, is generally taken to mean that good luck may be attributed to odd numbers; and whether or not they may be justified in assuming that even ones must consequently be unlucky, many country women will only put their hens to set on an odd number of eggs, in the belief that otherwise no chickens would be hatched.

Numbers both odd and even have always been credited with mystic powers capable of influencing the destinies of man. It is possible that this belief may have been due in the first instance to a sense of reverence and awe with which the immutable laws of mathematics were probably regarded by the ignorant; the fact, too, that the third, fifth or sixth note in an octave harmonizes with the first may in some measure account for the superstitious importance with which the numbers three, five and six have been regarded; and the regularity and frequency with which certain numbers occur in Nature's handiworks may also have given rise to a belief in some mystic powers inherit in the numbers themselves. Thus, two is constantly before us in bilateral symmetry and the number of the sexes; five occurs as the number of petals which many flowers possess or the number of fingers and toes on each of our hands and feet—the thumb, of course, being reckoned as one of the fingers; and as an instance in which six occurs we may mention the hexagonal cells of a honeycomb.

It is unnecessary to give examples of the mystical use of numbers in the Scriptures, for no one who has read the Bible can have failed to notice the frequency with which certain numbers are used, evidently intentionally and with a symbolical significance.

In many of the legends which may be found amongst the North American Indians, two witches or medicine women play a prominent part. This may be merely a curious coincidence; but more probably it is the result of some forgotten superstition connected with numbers; for the Old World, two has an evil reputation; and so far as monarchs have been concerned, it certainly seems to have been an unlucky number, many of those who were second of a name having had troubled reigns or met with untimely fates.

There is much superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of any thing is generally looked upon as a crisis. Thus, an article may twice be lost and recovered; but the third time that it is lost, it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety; but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. Three was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequently find its use symbolical of Deity; thus, we might mention the trident of Neptune, the three-forked lightning of Jove, and the three-headed dog of Pluto. The idea of trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurs in several religions. In mythology also, we find three Fates, three Furies and three Graces; and coming nearer to our own times, Shakespeare introduces his three witches. In public house signs three seems to play an important part, for we frequently meet with 'Three Cups,' 'Three Jolly Sailors,' 'Three Bells,' 'Three Tuns,' 'Three Feathers'—in fact, that number of almost any thing of which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown; and if we look back to the day of our childhood, most of us will call to mind the three wise men of Gotham who took a sea voyage in a bowl, not to mention the three blind mice that had their tails cut off by the farmer's wife. Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels into three volumes and induces doctors to order their medicine to be taken thrice daily. It is said that some tribes of savages can not count beyond three; but although they may have no words to express higher numbers, perhaps we should be scarcely justified in assuming that they are incapable of appreciating the value of the latter.

Five is a mystic number which was supposed to possess great influence over demons and evil spirits. Probably primitive man, not unlike some of his descendants at the present day—reckoned up his little accounts on his fingers, ultimately using his hand as a symbol of five, and consequently attaching extra importance to that number.

Seven was considered a holy number; and throughout the Scriptures it is frequently used as such. The seventh son of a seventh son was formerly looked upon as a natural doctor who possessed miraculous powers of healing the sick, and could, in fact, frequently effect a cure by merely touching the sufferer. Even at the present day this piece of superstition has not died out, and occasionally one may still meet with these so-called natural doctors, who fully believe in the marvellous powers ascribed to them. Among the Gaboon tribes there is a superstition that on the seventh day after the birth of a child, the woman who is nursing the mother is in danger of being converted into an animal by some evil spirit, if the necessary steps are not taken to prevent her metamorphosis. According to a popular superstition, seven years of bad luck may be expected by the unfortunate person who chance to break a mirror. There is a general belief with most people that they undergo some change every seven years; man's life is popularly divided into seven ages, and formerly it was supposed that seven and nine were capable of exerting much subtle influence over men, the product of these two numbers being particularly powerful in this respect. Thus, sixty-three years was called the grand climacteric, and that age was considered a very important crisis in a man's life. Women, on the other hand, were supposed to be more susceptible to the influence of six. Probably it was this belief in the supposed influence of nine and six on men's lives which originally gave rise to the custom of granting leases for multiples of seven or nine years. Long leases are granted for ninety-nine or nine hundred and ninety-nine years, instead of a hundred or a thousand years, and there is, we believe, a piece of superstition that otherwise the hundredth or thousandth year would be under the influence of the Evil One.

Nine, a trinity of trinities, is the perfect plural, and is credited with mystic properties. As might be supposed, therefore, many superstitions are connected with it. The first unmarried man passing beneath the lintel post of a door over which has been hung a pod containing nine peas, will marry the maid who placed it there; and a piece of worsted with nine knots tied in it is considered a charm for a sprained ankle. Nine is not in every case a lucky number, however, for evil-doers regard the nine tails of the "cat" with very little favor; to see nine magpies is considered an ill omen; and the nine of diamonds has been called—although no one seems to know why—the "Curse of Scotland."

Twelve is of constant recurrence. Thus, there were twelve tribes of Israel and twelve apostles; a year is divided into twelve months.

It is a well known piece of superstition that if thirteen people sit down to table together one of them will die within a year; and probably, as has been suggested, the origin of this belief may be traced to the Paschal Supper. Even at the present day, many people, who certainly ought to possess more sense, are reluctant to take part in a dinner or supper party containing the unlucky number of guests. Some, indeed, will even refuse to sit at the same table with twelve others; and formerly in France there were men who gained a livelihood by attending dinner parties and making up the number of guests to fourteen in cases of emergency, where it was discovered at the last moment that only thirteen were present.

About The Umbrella.

In Queen Anne's time the umbrella is mentioned both by Swift and Gray as being employed by women; but up to the middle of the eighteenth century it appears never to have been used by men, though Wolf, the future conqueror of Quebec, wrote from Paris in 1755, describing it as in general use there, and wondering that so convenient a practice had not penetrated to England.

DEFOE has described the umbrella as one of the contrivances of Robinson Crusoe, and umbrellas were in consequence at one time called "Robinsons." They were looked on as a sign of extreme effeminacy, and they multiplied very slowly. Dr. Jamison, in 1782, is said to have been the first person who used one in Glasgow; and Southy's mother, who was born in 1752, was accustomed to say that she remembered the time when any one would have been hooted who carried one in the streets of Bristol.

A single coarse cotton umbrella was often kept in a coffee-house to be lent out to customers, or in a private house to be taken out with the carriage and held over the heads of ladies as they got in and out; but for many years those who used umbrellas in the streets were exposed to the insults of the mob, and to the persistent and very natural animosity of the hackney-coachmen, who bespattered them with mud and lashed them furiously with their whips. But the manifest convenience of the fashion secured its ultimate triumph, and before the close of the century umbrellas passed into general use.

Hanway, the famous traveler and philanthropist, who returned to England in 1750, is said to have been the first Englishman who carried an umbrella; and a Scotch footman named John McDonald, who had traveled with his master in France and Spain, mentions in his curious autobiography that he brought one to London in 1778, and persisted in carrying it in wet weather, though a jeering crowd followed him, crying: "Frenchman, why don't you get a coach?" In about three months the annoyance almost ceased, and gradually a few foreigners, and then some Englishmen, followed his example.

African Ovens..

We have all read about the great hills—some of them ten and twelve feet high—that are made by the tribes of white ants which infest many tropical countries, but only the great explorer, Dr. Livingstone, has told us of a use that these hills are sometimes put to when they have been deserted by their builders.

The natives of Africa rejoice when they find a deserted ant-hill because it is an oven all ready for their use. In some of its many galleries they stop all openings save one. Then they put in a fine bed of live coals, and upon this bed they lay large pieces of meat wrapped in large green leaves. Then they carefully close the last opening, with wet clay and after waiting for three, or four, or more hours, according to the size of the pieces of meat they take out the clay—which is baked hard by this time—and remove the meat which has been made very tender and juicy by this process. As there is no draft to this oven the coals cannot burn up and spoil the meat, but retain their heat for a very long time.

Elephants feet are considered a very great delicacy when cooked this way, but they are a rare treat.

ABOUT STUFFY HOUSES.

What Housekeepers Should Do to Have Sweet, Pleasant Houses.

Many houses are always in order, and one fails to detect dust or dirt; yet they lack the freshness and sweetness which should be a part of every home. In such houses the carpet-sweeper or the small brush-broom and the dust-pan are used to remove all the perceptible dirt from the floor. The sunlight is shut out, lest carpets and furniture-coverings be faded; the rooms do not get a thorough airing every day, and this is why a visitor feels oppressed on entering. A woolen carpet will absorb not only the dust, but also all the gases and unpleasant odors which come in contact with it. The carpets or rugs in a sitting-room should be swept or shaken once a week at least, and these rooms should be thoroughly aired every morning.

Straw matting, or hard-wood, or painted floors are sweeter and more conducive to health than woolen carpets. It is, therefore, a pity that anything but matting is ever used for covering a bed-room floor. Small rugs that any body can easily shake may be placed beside the bed and wash-stand, and, indeed, wherever one would like a mat to give an air of warmth and comfort to the room. Many persons object to matting, because they say, it does not wear well. The best quality will, however, outwear an ingrain carpet. Cheap mattings are expensive at any price.

There should be nothing in a bed-room that is not washable, and the furnishing should be so simple that it can be cared for without too much time and labor. The beds should be thoroughly aired every morning, the sheets, blankets, pillows and mattresses so disposed that there shall be a current of air about them; and if possible they should be exposed to the sunshine. All closets should be thoroughly aired daily.

The kitchen and cellar must be as carefully watched as any other part of the house. How often the bad odors and much sickness could be traced to the kitchen or cellar! A few decayed vegetables or fruit left there may cause an unpleasant odor that will penetrate every part of the house and often bring on serious illness. In the kitchen there must be daily inspection of closets and a thorough airing several times in the day. The windows should be dropped a few inches from the top all the time, in this way keeping the air pure, and, as a matter of fact, keeping the whole house sweeter. It is a misfortune to have an inclosed sink, because the closet is, as a rule, a receptacle for damp dish, sink and floor cloths, all of which should be exposed to air and light, instead of being thrown into a dark corner until wanted again.

Another important thing to keep in mind is the plumbing. The more conveniences a housekeeper has in the way of set-bowls, bath-rooms, etc., the greater her cares; for these modern conveniences may be a source of the greatest danger. It is singular that but few understand the necessity for a thorough flushing of the pipes once or twice a day. Some folks think any use of water beyond what is actually necessary is a waste. A constant leakage is a waste, but there should be a perfect rush of water through all the pipes at least once a day. Once a week all the pipes should have poured through them boiling-hot soda water, half a pint of washing soda dissolved in two gallons of boiling water. When bought by the quarter-barrel soda is very cheap.

Three or four barrels of charcoal set in different parts of the cellar will be of great help in keeping the house sweet.

In damp weather in summer a fire should be lighted in some room in the main part of the house, and the doors in all the rooms be opened, in order that all the house may be kept dry.

If we would have sweet homes we must be prodigal in our use of water, fresh air and sunlight.—Maria Parloa, in Good Housekeeping.

A Few "Don'ts."

Dear boys and girls, may I say a few "don'ts" to you, if I'll be very smiling and pleasant about it? They are not agreeable, I know, but like some other bitter medicine, they may do good. So come, all you who are "willing-hearted," and want to grow up into the very best of men and women, and listen to me just for a few minutes.

Don't chew gum! It hurts you. You were not made to chew a cud like cows, and any departure from the plan on which your bodies were made will bring evil upon you, in some way. It may not make you feel bad in any way, for a while, but you are opening wide the door for that terror, "King Dyspepsia."

Then you'll lose your rosy cheeks and bright eyes; in fact, you will lose all enjoyment of living. Will the present pleasure of chewing pay for the future misery?

And, oh! boys, it will make you an easy prey to the temptation to chew tobacco—it is a stepping-stone to tobacco—and that form of temptation is about hard enough to resist now. Don't make it any harder.

Don't talk in a loud voice on the streets, or any public place. Don't do any thing to attract attention to yourselves in public. I assure you that older people have eyes and opinions; and they watch you more closely than you think; don't think they don't see because they make no sign. They judge you by your actions, and the quiet, modest boy, or girl, is the one who is most admired.

Don't be selfish in public. Don't be so busy having a good time yourselves that you prevent others around you from enjoying any thing; it is unkind, and you don't want to be unkind, I know. Don't go to a public place to have a frolic. If you do not want to give attention to what is going on there, stay away, and have your frolic at home.

MISS EVA L. GREGG, county superintendent of schools in Cherokee County, Ia., recently had a petition for revocation of certificate tried before her, which consumed nearly two weeks. The plaintiff and defendent were men. The *Woman's Standard*, says: "The young lady maintained perfect order in her court, and conducted herself in the capacity of judge with so much dignity, self-composure and unbiassed judgment that she won the highest commendation."

THE GRACEFUL MINUET.

European Society Returning to the Once Popular Dance.

The minuet which Strauss is about to introduce to the partial exclusion of his own waltz was the first ball dance which had a really world-wide popularity. It is a slow dignified dance, an appropriate product of the time and place of its birth. It is very old. When Don Juan d'Austria went incognito from Brussels to Paris nothing he saw during his famous trip excited his admiration half so much as the grace with which the beautiful Margaret of Burgundy danced the minuet. Other beaus and titled dandies of the same period also put in writing flattering allusions to the beauties of this dance. Nevertheless, it is exceedingly doubtful that the minuet of those times was the original model of the minuet of to-day.

The minuet, which very recently has appeared in the Parisian saloons, was invented by the French ballet master, Gardel, or rather was evolved by him from a much older dance for the celebration of the marriage of King Louis XVI "Minuet of the Queen" is the title which the gallant Gardel gave to his new dance in honor of Marie Antoinette. The figures of a dance of the time of Louis XIV, were utilized by Gardel as the basis of his new minuet. The old dance, with which every court-ball of Louis XIV. was opened, consisted mostly therein that the gentleman and the lady faced each other, moved a few steps forward and backward in time with dignified and sonorous music, bowed deeply, and returned to their places. This dance was called the "Braule." It was succeeded by the gavotte, in which "the gentlemen kissed the bouquet of flowers, and with a deep bow handed it to his partner." From this gavotte Gardel derived the minuet. The famous dancing-master, Pecourt, introduced an important innovation by changing the S figure into the Z figure, which is still danced. The minuet is the only dance which preserves the courtly dignity of the old regime, and therefore has ever been regarded as the most aristocratic of dances. The most popular of minuet music is from the first finale of Mozart's Don Juan. The music is the model of all other music to which the minuet has been danced of late years.—*Selected.*

A Girl Machinist.

Miss Nellie Patterson, one of the prettiest girls in the village of Mount Carmel, says a Connecticut paper, has just completed a four years' apprenticeship to the machinist's trade. To-day she is working at her lathe and vise in the factory of the Mount Carmel Belt Company, and there isn't a mechanic in the whole shop who can do a better job or in less time than the fair young workwoman. Four years ago, when Miss Nellie began to think of the means whereby she must earn her living, she looked over the whole field of woman's work. Among the trades or occupations which the pushing women of this country have made their own, there was none she especially liked. She was a bright girl, with a great deal of Yankee cleverness, and considerable ingenuity and inventiveness. The remark was made to a friend that she was so fond of inventions she ought to become a machinist. The seed thus idly sown took root, and she applied for a place as an apprentice. For the past four years she has worked faithfully, and a few days ago her time expired, and she is now a full-fledged machinist. She is able to block up a piece of work on the planer, or turn up an arbor on the lathe. She uses the drill or handles the file as well as any man in the shop. Her specialty, however, is tool-making, and to this she proposes to devote herself. She can also draw plans, figure out dimensions, and from the working drawings she can make anything. She is not afraid of the grease and grime of the shop, and her beauty is not in the least marred by a long swipe of dirt across her dimpled cheek, or a spot of oil on her nose. Her hands are not as white as those of some of her sisters, but they are by no means large, though they are very strong. She is a great favorite with her fellow-workmen, and is the pride of the little country village.

How to Amuse the Children.

The 4-year-old may be allowed to wipe dishes, help set the table, and even brush the crumbs from the carpet. If the child is praised a little and made to feel some interest, she will take pride in putting her toys carefully away and restoring the room to its former neatness. A word of suggestion here and there will be gladly received, whereas if the mother waits until the slovenly habits are fixed, the child will be much harder to manage, and perhaps never be neat.

In regard to toys, the mother will soon find that the most lasting in the child's favor are the ones that can change the form of, or invent new ideas about it. I believe that is one reason the doll is never forsaken. A few cheap articles will be just as valuable to the little one as something costing a small fortune.

For example, a bundle of lamp lighters will afford interest, as the child can first lay them down in rude outlines of houses, trees or animals; then weave them into fences, gates, the letters of the alphabet, etc. A paint box and some advertising pictures, a pencil and paper, a pair of blunt scissors and a newspaper will help to fill in the hours and give mother a chance to breathe.

Another excellent plaything is a soft ball, which one child can throw up and catch, while the others count, thus learning to catch and count at the same time. If mamma will bring out her box of buttons, little Mischief will be pleased to string them for her, and she will also pull out basting threads with the greatest dispatch and skill. In fact, a child that is trusted and feels some responsibility will be much happier, and there will always be a confidence in the mother and a desire for her advice.—*Henrietta C. O'Kane.*

A LITTLE boy in Saratoga, not long since, came running in from out doors, crying because he had been stung by a bee. "Mamma," he sobbed out, "I'd just as lieves the bees'd walk on me, but I don't like to have 'em sit down."

Our Fashion Letter.

It is to be greatly regretted that just now, when the feeling against demi-trains on the promenades is so strong, our leading modistes will insist on adding an inch or two in length to all new street costumes. But no matter how strongly the feeling of innate cleanliness and refinement may protest against trailing costly fabrics in the dust, who will dare to raise a dissenting voice so long as this is one of Fashion's decrees?

In comparing the styles of to-day with those of a few years ago, one is greatly astonished at the difference, especially in the colors; yet if he looks observantly through those years he will see how, gradually, from season to season, bright colors have gained in favor till now they are used with a most lavish hand, calling forth not exclamations of astonishment, but only words of admiration for their wonderful beauty. Colors which were once deemed suitable only for receptions and ball rooms, are now worn daily on the promenades. And not only is this true of colors but also, to a large extent, in the make of the garments.

While this promiscuous use of colors and styles is true of the masses, the real artists of fashion will never be guilty of such a breach of good taste. To them colors and styles suitable for carriage dresses, will only be used for carriage dresses, reception dresses for receptions, street costumes for the promenades, etc.

Tailor costumes, so suitable for morning street wear, the races, etc., are now shown in English *bure* of light shades, white cream or grey foundations, with small or large squares in delicate colors. The skirt is made quite plain, the corsage, with a small Amazon basque, having beneath a vest, matching the costume in color, and a rolling collar faced with silk.

Jackets are in greater favor than ever, and have many new novelties which add greatly to their beauty.

Some are shown of beige delicately embroidered in the back and on the fronts with brown cord and a fine, gold soutache. The edge is trimmed with a fringe of gilded *grelots* mixed with jet-pearls.

The open fronts have revers entirely covered with embroidery. Two embroidered *barrettes* are crossed like Breton ornaments, on the chest, just below the revers—the one on the right joined to that of the left by hooks placed beneath. This is a new idea and extremely ornamental.

Jackets and costumes frequently have sleeves of different material but velvet sleeves, as we have mentioned in a former letter, have had their day. For the summer season sleeves of Madras tissue, fancy silk, embroidery and lace are used.

A novelty is the use of black lace materials for trimming light-colored wool fabrics. It has always been thought that these airy tissues could only be used to trim lighter dresses, especially silks, but we shall soon see that blouses, sleeves, waists and skirts of light wool goods will be profusely ornamented with trimmings of tulle.

"Dame Fashion" also says that velvets, so long considered suitable only for winter wear, will be largely used as summer fabrics but they will be of lighter weight and in more delicate shades.

In summer dresses, is shown a black tulle embroidered with large oval dots, the plain skirt trimmed with three rows of satin ribbon of graduated width and the sleeves of plain tulle. Another dress was of damask silk draped with plain tulle, the sleeves of damask silk without drapery. With this was worn a pretty jacket of black *coursecon* ornamented with fine black and gold embroidery, and a border of ostrich feathers.

These thin, narrow borders of feathers, which are used so much as trimming for costumes of *peau de soie*, are less than nothing, mere misty fringe, scarcely visible, yet full of grace and beauty.

A beautiful evening dress, made by one of our leading houses in Paris, was of black embroidered net; the skirt and bodice were gathered and the sash and wrist bands were embroidered in gold. A vest in old pink velvet, richly embroidered in gold, gave an added Spanish grace to the dress.

Spring mantles are gradually being transformed into summer wraps and in the process grow beautifully less. Indeed, so small have they become that they seem more like corsage trimmings than wraps. Fichus and shawl mantles of fancy tulle are shown, also silk fichus with pearl leaf garniture.

The Marie Antoinette fichu of Chantilly lace is quite new, and bids fair to be the favorite among summer wraps. It is a collar pointed in the back, having long ends in front which cross at the waistline and are held by a ribbon girdle; it is trimmed with long netted fringe and a silk faced collar.

Saphire blue, a color which has been banished for a long time, is being used this season as a trimming. It is seen on costumes of Scotch *bure* or cashmere in the shape of velvet bands which are repeated on the corsage and sleeves.

Many hats are trimmed with large knots of saphire velvet and yellow flowers. These colors, yellow and blue, have never been used in combination, on hats, so freely as in the present season.

Round hats are not very large but sufficiently so to shade well the face without concealing it. The large Watteau hats are exceptions, but these are used only for carriage wear. At present, the greatest favorites in hats are those of black tulle ornamented with beautiful pansies in velvet and crape, of soft tones like those of anemones, and knots of velvet ribbon of different colors according to the taste of the wearer. The pansy is indeed the flower of the day.

There is a seeming tendency to return to high trimmings, seen in the flowers and aigrettes supported by wired butterfly wings in black lace. These lace ornaments are very graceful and effective. Besides the butterfly wings, there are also seen goose feathers of lace quite as pretty. For veils, are shown the light Russian tulle spaced with dots and the large veil enveloping the hat and falling straight around the shoulders.

FELICIE LESLIE.

There is but one happiness—duty.

HORSE NOTES.

—Isaac Murphy has signed a contract to ride this season for J. B. Haggin.

—The Abundance colt, which won the Expectation Stakes on Thursday, May 14th, is a half-brother to Gregory.

—Ruperta and the rest of "Brown Dick's" horses have been struck out of their eastern engagements at the spring meetings.

—Henry S. Eckert, of Topton, Pa., has purchased from Robert Steel the b. c. Comedy by Epaulet, dam Amy Wentworth.

—Millard Sanders has two additions to his string in Colonel Kipp's mare, Daisy Queen, and T. Greenwood's mare, Maud.

—The Austrian offer to Jockey Garrison was probably one of those Florence-Southern jokes. In short, a chimera, pure and simple.

—Hugh Brothers have purchased from their breeder, the Ex-Mrs. George Lorillard, the three full brothers to Loantaka, Triton and Seadrift for $5,000.

—J. H. Shults' string on the circuit will probably consist of Gold Leaf, Arrow (2.13¼), Issaquena (2.23½), Thistle, Sally Graham and Daisy Queen.

—Astoria, the sister of Dexter and Dictator, dropped on Friday night, May 9th, a strongly-formed chestnut colt by Lord Russell, brother to Maud S.

—F. W. Reynolds, for many years located at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., has accepted the position of trainer and driver at Highland Stock Farm.

—Entries for the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, meeting to be October 13 to 50 will close on June 2.

—The crowds at the Pimlico race-track Baltimore, would compare favorably in appearance with any ever seen on a race-course. Many ladies in elegant attire were present each day, and all seemed to enjoy the honest trotting and pacing.

—The entries to the nomination purses and stakes of the Central Kentucky Fair Association number 72, of which 31 are for the C. F. Clay stakes for yearlings; 23 for the 2-year-old purse; 11 for the 3-year-old purse, and 7 for the 4-year-old purse.

—There were five starters in the 3-minute class at Baltimore on Tuesday, May 13th, Nellie E. and Billy Nugent were distanced in the second heat. James B. Green held the lines over Pretty Belle, the winner, and gave her a record of 2.28¼. The only time the mare left her feet was a double break in the third heat.

—The meeting at Pimlico, Baltimore, opened well. Mr. George A. Singerly won the 3-minute class with Pretty Belle, and took a record of 2.28¼. Good for Mr. Singerly. His mare is bred to fight races with all the courage of a Prince Wilkes. President Frank Brown and Secretary Robert Hough make a strong working team.

—The 'Dwyer Brothers have changed their methods of training and racing, as evinced by the way they were dealing with Kingston, Sir Dixon and Longstreet. They have found, just as English racing men have, that it pays better to win one or two big races than many small ones. None of their horses run now unless they are right; the minute one shows staleness they stop him. They see the mistake made with Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Dewdrop and Hanover.

—Orion Hickok and Charles Marvin arrived at Terre Haute with their California strings of horses on Monday, May 12. At the head of Hickok's string is the pacer Adonis, 2.14, son of Guy Wilkes, 2.15½, out of the famous old pacing mare Lucy, 2.14. He is a pacer and quite fast. Alfred S., 2.18, Prince Warwick and Monterey are also said to be good ones. Marvin's string consists of Sunol, 2.10½; Palo Alto, 2.12½; Gertrude Russel, 2.23½; Arol, 2.24; Electric Bell, and two or three others of lesser note.

—Theodore Winter's stable, including the celebrated El Rio Rey, Rey del Rey, Barrett, Rascal, Joe Courtney, in all sixteen head of horses, will soon be shipped from the West to Monmouth Park, and be prepared specially for their engagements at that place. From this it would seem that the contemplated tour of the Western Circuit had been abandoned. The sudden change of programme will be generally taken to mean that the horses are not quite ready. Certainly, the move means that El Rio Rey will not race for a long time at least, as otherwise he would not come East when he has such valuable engagements as the American Derby at Chicago.

—Castaway II, the Beverwyck Stable colt, which won the Brooklyn handicap on Thursday, May 15th, is by Outcast, dam Lucy Lisle by Virgil. He was foaled on April 22, 1886, the property of Rufus Lisle, on his place one mile from Lexington, Ky. He first ran for the Dixiana stakes at the Lexington spring meeting on May 7, 1888, but was unplaced, and he ran in all twenty-seven times that year, under the colors of the Jacobson Stable. At 3 years old, in 1889, Castaway II ran in thirty-eight other races, of which he won seven. He ran on the opening day at Guttenburg, but was unplaced for the Okolona handicap. He was then laid up for the winter. Previous to Castaway II's race on Thursday, May 15th, he had run in all eight races this year, of which he won at a mile and a sixteenth at Linden on April 24, carrying 105 pounds, in 1.48½; a handicap purse at Elizabeth on May 1 at a mile and a sixteenth, with 110 pounds, in 1.50½, when he beat Don Taragon, Jack Rose and Bourbon, and his last previous win was at Linden last Monday (May 12,) when again at a mile and a sixteenth, with 108 pounds he won in 1.49½, beating Stockton, Oriflamme, Glenmound, Zephyrus, Ten Booker and George Gyster. Castaway II is well engaged, he being in a number of handicaps and stakes at Morris Park and Monmouth, including the Toboggan Slide Handicap, for which he is handicapped at 112 pounds, but he will incur a penalty of ten pounds for Thursday, May 15th victory.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 29.

SCOTCH-IRISH CONGRESS.

Preparations for a Great Gathering at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—The second congress of the Scotch-Irish society of America is to be held in this city on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 29, 30 and 31, and very extensive preparations have been made for the occasion, which it is expected will bring together one of the most notable gatherings of public men ever held in America. The place of meeting will be the Grand Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 5,000, and which is to be magnificently fitted up for the sessions. Arrangements for extra trains and excursions have been made with the several railroads centering here which are expected to bring a vast assemblage of descendants of the Scotch-Irish stock.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, president of the society, will preside over the organization of the congress. Governor Beaver will make the address of welcome in behalf of the state of Pennsylvania. Addresses are expected from President Bonner; Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York; Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Governor James E. Campbell, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. McIntosh, of Philadelphia; ex-Congressman William E. Robinson, of New York; Professor Perry, of Williams college; Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelly, of Tennessee; Professor White, of Washington and Lee university, and Congressman Dalzell, of this city, and it is hoped that President Harrison and Mr. Blaine will also be here and speak.

Sessions of the congress will occupy the forenoons and evenings of the days named, while the afternoons will be devoted to visiting the many notable sights and celebrities of this city and its vicinity. There is to be on Sunday evening, after the adjournment of the congress, an old fashioned Scotch-Irish religious service in one of the large public halls, when Dr. John Hall will speak. On Monday, June 2, President Bonner and his guests will make an excursion to Franklin, Pa., to inspect a famous stock farm, making the trip in the private car of the president of the Allegheny railroad.

SHELLENBERGER'S SENTENCE.

Twenty-two Years' Solitary Confinement—He Breaks Down.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., May 23.—Broken hearted and dejected, J. Monroe Shellenberger, embezzler and forger, walked into the Bucks county court room to plead guilty to seventeen bills of indictment.

Mr. Stout took up one after another the bills of indictment against Shellenberger which the grand jury found to be true. They numbered seventeen, all told, and covered the crimes of forgery and embezzlement.

As the district attorney called them out loud groans and sobs came from the dock. Shellenberger at times acted like a mad man. He opened his handerchief and threw it over his head, rubbing his head and face with it and nervously shook the railing of the dock with his hand and foot. Eventually he leaned his head forward on the rail and buried it in his arms, rocking himself on the seat like a person suffering from acute pain, and at times quivering all over like a man in a convulsion.

After the court decided that sufficient testimony had been heard to give an idea of the grade of the crime, the judge drew himself up and addressed himself to the prisoner in a low, husky voice, in which there seemed a slight tremor of emotion. Shellenberger never raised his head, but went on groaning and weeping violently.

Finally the words dropped from the judge's lips, "twenty-two years at solitary confinement with hard labor." Shellenberger gave a groan of anguish that was more like a shriek, and almost sank to the floor. The scene caused quite a commotion. The blow seemed to stun the prisoner. It was necessary to partly carry him from the court room.

Lost His Life in the Lottery.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 26.—Keyner Kemmerling, aged 50, the superintendent of the pattern department of the Kelly & Jones steel plant here, in a fit of despondency cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He lived five hours after he committed the deed. Kemmerling was a native of Oswego, N. Y., and came here about eight months ago. He was a regular patron of the Louisiana lottery, spending nearly all his money in the scheme. He grew melancholy over his constant losses. He never drew a penny. He would look forward to the day of the drawing each month with great anxiety. It is the belief of his companions that his losses unbalanced his mind.

Leaving the Reformed Church.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 26.—A sensasation has been created in church circles here by the withdrawal of three prominent ministers of the Reformed church, within four days of each other, from the fold of that communion in order to connect themselves with the Protestant Episcopal church. The Reformed denomination is greatly in the ascendant in this part of Pennsylvania. Rev. W. M. Christman started the movement and was followed by Rev. James Werner and Rev. E. A. Gernent.

A Swindler Eludes the Law.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 26.—Isaac Miller, a Russian, doing business in Wrightsville for a short time, fled from Lancaster officers. He is charged by Philadelphia merchants with false pretense and larceny as bailee. The amount of his fraudulent transactions may reach $4,000. Isaac saw the officers on his track and escaped out of a rear window. He has not been apprehended.

Food for Sportsmen.

MEADEVILLE, Pa., May 24.—One hundred thousand Susquehanna salmon fry were turned loose in Conneaut lake this week. They were from the Erie hatchery, and were placed in their new home by Col. D. S. Richmond, F. B. Shryock and John Reynolds. This makes the big end of 1,000,000 fish, including Susquehanna salmon, salmon trout and black bass, which have been placed in Conneaut lake.

A DISASTROUS STORM

Lightning and Dynamite Conspire to Wreck an Ohio Town.

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS INJURED.

Lightning Fires a Business Building and Explodes a Fifty Pound Can of Dynamite—Two Men Killed and Horribly Mangled—Rain Extinguishes the Fire.

MANSFIELD, O., May 26.—A powerful rain storm passed over this (Richland) county, accompanied with lightning and thunder. During the continuance of the storm lightning struck the John Charles block, in Lucas, six miles east of this city. The block was occupied by a hardware and general merchandise store.

The block took fire from the stroke and was entirely consumed, together with two dwellings adjoining. There is no fire apparatus in the village and the citizens turned out with buckets, but could do nothing toward extinguishing the flames. When they saw they could do nothing their efforts were directed toward saving the contents of the building.

An Explosion.

While removing goods, about fifty pounds of dynamite which was kept in store exploded with disastrous effect. The bodies of John Smith and Jere Jones were horribly mangled and mutilated beyond recognition.

About twenty-five persons in all were more or less injured.

The killed are: John Smith, aged about 54, leaves wife and family; Jeremiah Jones, aged 50, leaves wife and family.

Seriously injured: Joseph Hanna, badly cut on forehead, hands and legs; F. R. Russell, severe cut over left eye; John Gallagher, leg severely bruised falling from ladder; F. Myers, badly hurt, struck by flying bricks.

Of the remaining persons injured none are considered seriously hurt. Physicians were quickly summoned who attended the injured.

Heard for Five Miles.

The report of the explosion was heard five miles distant and the shock was so great that nearly all the windows in the village were broken.

The fire department of this city was called upon for assistance and the fire apparatus was put on a special train, but before they could start word reached them that the fire was under control. Rain came down in torrents, which put the fire out, otherwise half of the town would be in ruins. The loss is estimated at $50,000 to $80,000.

KEMMLER MUST DIE.

The United States Supreme Court Indorses Electrocution.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—By a decision of the supreme court of the United States the last hope for life afforded William Kemmler, the New York murderer under sentence of death by electricity, was banished, and he will accordingly be executed in conformity with the new law governing executions in New York state.

The court was unanimous in denying the application for a writ of error. Chief Justice Fuller read the decision in full. He reviewed the case and severally went over the points made by Kemmler's counsel, and ended by stating that the court had no hesitation in saying that they could not, on the record as presented, reverse the decision of the New York court of appeals.

The court could not perceive that the state abridged Kemmler's privileges, or deprived him of due process of law.

Very Sharp Swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—With the lapse of time and the developments from day to day in regard to the modus operandi by which the American Life Insurance company and the Bank of America were wrecked, the lawyers interested for the shorn victims are looking in vain for the evidence necessary to justify a criminal action against the principals. One lawyer who represents a number of depositors said that not an admission had been made on which criminal action could be sustained against one of the officials of the suspended bank. He declared that the bank officials kept within the pale of the law in loaning large sums of money to Clerks Ewbanks, Boilean and Yerkes on the stock of the American Financial association, and that the clerks cannot be held for the amounts.

Struck by Lightning While Praying

BERLIN, May 23.—While the people of the village of St. Mahlen, near Hildesheim, Hanover, were assembled in the church whither they had repaired to pray for the cessation of the hail storms which have of late prevailed in that locality with damaging effect the building was struck by lightning. Four persons were instantly killed, twenty were seriously injured and four were permanently blinded by the flash. The congregation were in an attitude of prayer at the time the bolt fell. In the ensuing rush for the doors, the people being wild with fright, two children were crushed to death.

Attempted to Dethrone the Speaker.

FRANKFORD, Ky., May 26.—The legislative proceedings in the Kentucky house were marked by the disgraceful conduct of Representative Cooper, who during the debate on the general school bill attempted to drag Speaker pro tem. Cox from the speaker's chair. Members yelled to the sergeant-at-arms to throw Cooper out. After a scrimmage Tyler restored order. Cooper will be arraigned before the house and either be censured or expelled.

Wiped Out by a Strike.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 26.—The little town of Kalo, south of here, has been wiped out by a miners' strike. A month ago Kalo was a prosperous mining town of 500 inhabitants, today not a dozen houses are occupied. On May 11 all the coal miners struck for higher wages, the mine owners refused the demand and shut down the mines. Without work the miners were compelled to move, many of them going to Montana, others to Dawson, Ia., and more to this city.

Can't Tax Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26.—The United States circuit court, Judges Pardee and Newman presiding, granted a perpetual injunction restraining the comptroller general of Georgia from collecting a tax under the Georgia act of 1886 assessing tax on sleeping and palace cars doing business in Georgia, the act being declared unconstitutional.

CONGRESSIONAL RESUME.

Labors of the National Legislators at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The house passed the McKinley tariff bill by a vote of 164 to 142, two Republicans voting against the bill.

In the senate the resignation of Mr. Canaday, sergeant-at-arms, was received. In discussing the silver bill Mr. Farwell said the Republican national platform (which he helped to construct) favored silver money at the market price of silver. The liquor bill was also discussed at length.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—After unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. The bill calls for $20,962,000, based on estimates aggregating $29,500,000. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, advocated liberal appropriations for levees on the lower Mississippi. Mr. Catching urged that improvement of the river would furnish greater relief to the western farmers than anything else that congress could do. Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, attacked the bill, which was defended by Mr. Grosvenor and others.

Mr. Daniel addressed the senate at length on the silver bill. The credentials of Calvin S. Brice as senator from Ohio were presented.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—All the items on the river and harbor bill relating to improvements in eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, were adopted in the house. The item of $250,000 for removing Smith's Island was amended so that the money will be expended in accordance with the act of 1888.

The silver bill was laid aside in the senate, and a number of bills of minor importance passed. The tariff bill was received from the house and referred to the committee on finance.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The senate agreed to take up the liquor bill on Tuesday and continue its consideration until disposed of. John G. Carlisle's credentials as senator from Kentucky were presented. The naval appropriation bill was discussed at length.

The house continued consideration of the river and harbor bill. The appropriation for the Hennepin canal was carried by a vote of 122 to 50. Eulogies were pronounced upon the late Representative Wilbur, of New York.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The house elected Mr. Burrows, of Michigon, speaker pro tem. in the absence of Mr. Reed. Several District of Columbia bills were passed.

Mr. Plumb offered in the senate a resolution instructing the finance committee to prepare and report (in connection with the tariff bill) a statement showing the duties levied under existing law, the duties as they would be under the house bill, and the duties under the bill to be reported by the committee. The resolution was amended by making it apply also to reductions of duties and was agreed to. The naval appropriation bill was passed after prolonged debate. Mr. Carlisle was sworn in as senator from Kentucky.

ANARCHISTS AGAIN AT WORK

Attempt to Blow Up the Chicago Haymarket Monument.

CHICAGO, May 26.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the Haymarket monument, erected in memory of the policemen who were killed by the bomb thrown May 4, 1886. The failure of the plans was due solely to the heavy rainfall. The discovery of the plot was made by Officer Slinger, of the Desplaines street station. His attention was attracted to a bundle which was lying on the west face of the base of the monment. He unwrapped the articles, which were apparently two old dresses and found within a four quart can. From one end of the tin protruded a large fulminating cap and from this extended three inches of a fuse. The officer grabbed the fuse and pulled it out of the cap. He made sure that the fuse was out.

He next looked at the stone base and saw the mark of burned powder extending about three feet, which marked the original length of the fuse. Slinger carried the can to the Desplaines street station, but half a block away, and turned it over to Capt. Hayes. An examination was commenced. The can was found to contain ten pounds of dynamite, enough to have blown the monument to atoms and destroy half the buildings within a radius of a square.

It is believed that the explosive was placed on the monument during the darkness preceding the storm, and that the rain coming up immediately it was extinguished.

Beside the can lay several pieces of string, which crumbled at the touch. It was the fuse. It had apparently been soaked in kerosene. The powder had been burned out.

Severe Earthquake in York State.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 26.—At 7 o'clock Sunday morning the city was visited with a severe shock of earth quake. Large buildings were shaken, people were thrown out of chairs and out of bed and glass was shattered. The earthquake was preceded by a loud rumbling sound. At the same moment the fire bells rang out and the whole city turned out, the excitement being intense. A small dwelling was burned. Later in the morning, before the excitement had hardly subsided, the fire bells again gave the alarm and a large brick building in the rear of the Opera house was discovered to be in flames. It was entirely destroyed. Another shock of earthquake was felt about noon.

Eight Pleasure Seekers Drowned.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 26.—A small boat containing a party of pleasure seekers was capsized in the rough water in the bay yesterday, and eight persons were drowned. The names are: Samuel Wittles, aged 50; Mrs. Wittles, aged 45; Henry Wittles, aged 10; Samuel Wittles, Jr., aged 12; Levina Buckley, aged 35, Frederick Buckley, aged 3; Willie Buckley, aged 8; Willie Turner, aged 8. The accident was caused by the inexperience of the men who were rowing the boat. Only one of the party could swim and he succeeded in saving one of his companions besides himself.

Original Packages in Pennsylvania.

LEECHBURG, Pa., May 26.—A carload of beer was delivered to Mr. Silverman in this place at 5 p. m. Saturday, who immediately began to dispose of it in "original packages." By 6 o'clock all but seven kegs were disposed of. Suit will be brought against Silverman immediately for violation of the Brooks law. The latter says he will give bail or go to jail, and if it is decided his business is legal will sue for damages. The seven kegs that were not sold here were taken to Apollo, where they were quickly disposed of.

Died in His Chains.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 26.—Jay Hill, the terror of the neighborhood and an idiot from his birth, died near Trinity college. He was 70 years old. For fifty years he had been chained to the floor of the house in which he died. He was a monstrosity, his head resembling a lion's more than that of a human being.

Jack the Ripper Again.

LONDON, May 26.—A young girl named Hunter was found dead near Altenburg, and the body had been mutilated as were those of Jack the Ripper's victims. There is great excitement in the neighborhood.

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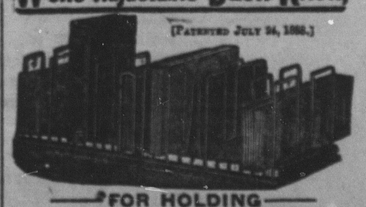

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BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Name.	Taxes.
120		Hale, J M	1 44
50		Lingle, J J	3 69
100		Unknown	4 90

BOGGS TWP.

50		Brooks, Jesse	5 86
328		Brooks, Jesse	22 82
397	145	Carscadden, D	46 15
179	70	Curtin, John	12 55
108		Curtin, James	7 45
63	36	Curtin, Austin	4 41
145	21	Curtin, R	12 50
12	65	Curtin, Roland	84
"	"	"	28
400		Carscadden, D	9 40
426	100	Eouns, Jesse	15 02
36	94	Fetzer, A	83
34	54	Gregg, Andrew	2 38
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	15 25
433	163	Higbey, Joseph ¼ of	5 14
370	3	Hoit John	25 73
100		Kelse Joseph	4 61
150		Kelse Rebecca	6 99
43	153	Lewis David	10 17
100		Lane Wm	4 61
150		" Mary	6 99
100		" Sarah	5 81
50		" Wm	2 34
337		Livergood M	15 67
150		Lane Sarah	10 51
"	"	"	3 53
160	80	McClure John	4 61
339	78	"	15 76
146		Packer & Lucas	16 97
50		" "	4 61
100		Reese Daniel	4 61
300		" Susan	13 90
150		" Daniel	6 99
50		Unknown	1 18
200		Wilson Wm	9 30
150		Yarnell & McAllister	10 64

BURNSIDE TWP.

415		Barron John	7 27
"		Black James	14 54
433	163	Brady Robert	15 16
"	"	" Wm P	25 58
"	"	" John	15 16
"	"	Bell Alexander	25 88
415		Boyd John	14 54
433	163	Bell Wm	7 60
415		Candy Eli	7 27
433	163	Cook Wm	25 58
"	"	Cowden John	"
140	22	Cox Paul	28 00
433	163	Davidson Wm J	15 16
"	"	Dewart Wm	"
"	"	" John	"
"	"	Donnelly Henry	"
"	"	Ewing John	"
"	"	" Hannah	1 75
"	"	Fox Samuel M	15 16
"	"	Gray Robert	"
"	"	" Wm	"
"	"	Grant Thos	28 58
"	"	Gobin Chas	15 16
¼ of 433	163	Gray Wm	1 75
433	163	Hall Chas	15 16
"	"	" Nancy	"
"	"	Hamilton Thos	25 58
"	"	"	15 16
"	"	Housel John	29 50
¼ of 433	163	Hall Henry	1 75
2	"	" Washington	3 50
¼	"	Jackson Jeremiah	1 75
433	163	Kidd John	15 16
415		Levy Nathaniel	217 88
379¾		Lewis Davis	6 65
433	163	Lyon John	25 58
400		Lorg J Z	14 09
314		"	11 00
200		Miller Wm	3 50
433	163	Pancoast Samuel	7 60
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	11 97
433	163	Rugg John	7 60
433	133	Shaffer Henry	25 58
40		Stewart Walter	21 79
433	163	Scott Samuel	15 16
"	"	Shaw John	3 27
"	"	Thomas Joseph	5 01
433	163	Vaugn John	"
415		Wallace Joseph S	14 54
410	151	Wallace Joseph	14 36
415		Wetzel John	24 49
415		Weidner Jacob	24 89
123		Wheeler Henry	4 32
204		Withington, Martin	7 14
443	163	Wallace Joseph J	7 58

COLLEGE TWP.

147		Johnson, Ross	4 55

CURTIN TWP.

309	19	Atwood N L	5 40
439	138	"	7 68
50		Brooks Jesse	7 80
415		"	7 27
294		Bruce Charles	5 15
119		Carskadden D	10 62
300	120	"	19 10
71	131	Curtin Roland	1 25
415		Eddy Esther	34 54
294	31	Godfrey Martha	5 15
300		Furst John S	13 15
433	120	Hall Chas	23 78
60		Hollowell Ed	3 39
203		Irwin James	15 84
292	80	" Robert	11 57
400		Long J L	7 00
"		"	"
433	163	Morgan Benj R	7 57
100		Mitchel N J	5 25
320		Miles Jonathan	5 25
158	93	Packer Job W	2 89
"	"	" J W	"
50		" S W and S C	88
304	4	" Job W	5 25
415		Waln Jacob	40 33
"		" Jesse	14 53
"		" Joseph	"
383		" Richard	"
415		Wharton Mollie	"
160		Willis John	14 85
415		Wister Casper	34 53
196		Miller James	6 81

FERGUSON TWP.

100		Burchfield Wm	6 00
29	48	Bates Daniel	1 04
12		Glasgow Silas	59
100		Hall John	10 00
147		Hill Henry	11 78
10		Hicks Abram	64
"		"	10
25		Wiles Samuel	1 56
55		Mitchell David	2 70
100		Moore Thos L	10 63
150		Patton John	5 40
25		Rainy Robert	3 02
373		Risk Chas	25 73
160		Smith Thomas	12 80
26		Thompson Moses	2 00
150		Unknown	12 00

GREGG TWP.

200		Antis Henry	15 80
209		Anderson Jacob	"
130		Asken Robert	2 59
121		Barber James	9 56
200		Bishop Cornelius	3 95
150		Cowden John	2 97
200		Carson John	3 95
60		Carson Andrew	1 19
130		Duncan David	10 27
140		Gray Robt	2 77
250		Hepburn Wm	4 94
380		Hubby Bernard	7 51
106	126	Hahn Wm	7 90
122	31	Hepburn Wm	1 17
144		Logan Wm	2 85
110		Mosby Jacob	2 20
153		Markley Jacob	2 72
130		Mercer John	2 59
88		Painter John	1 75
120		Reese Daniel	2 37
125		Richardson Isaac	2 47
148		Reed Daniel	2 94
118		Taggart Wm	2 36
136		Taggart David	2 68
200		Tower James	15 80
52		Unknown	1 25
51		"	2 02
190	15	Welsh C B	1 82
116		Zeigler Michael	5 05

HAINES TWP.

344	16	Bolinder John	6 88
385	60	" Henry	6 75
325	60	" Frederick	6 51
313	62	" Adam	5 80
121		Barr, Thomas	2 40
125		Barr James	2 51
129		Barr Mary	2 59
144		Black Peter	2 89
446	28	Dudbridge Hannah	4 91
406	89	Gratz Michael	8 39
405		Gratz Simon	8 11
309		Grove Wendell	4 20
25		Hayes Calvin M	51
193		Hicks Mary	2 51
228	150	Levy Aaron	1 66
173		Mosby William	4 53
327		McElroth Robert	3 36
80		Metzger Daniel	6 34
150		Motz John	1 16
150		Princeton John	1 66
120		Phillips Levi	1 66
300	60	Rhoads Daniel	2 48
490		Swineford Albright	6 00
388		Snyder Simon	4 00
303		Seidell Philip	4 00
200		Seidell Peter	6 08
380		Snyder Catherine	6 20
		Seidell Stophel	4 18

HALF MOON TWP.

167		Aushultz Geo	21 77
35		Bates Daniel	67
50		Beck Jacob	3 80
25		Carr John	3 87
21		Curtin Roland & Son	2 16
44	99	Cross James	1 71
197		Hill Henry	21 98
95		Keith Jacob	14 20
216		Lamborn Josiah	22 03
30		Moore Thomas L	3 57
70		Pyle Jacob	1 40
117		Thompson John	14 11
2		Unknown	1 26
63	89	"	4 44
6	76	"	4 00
112		"	19 11

HARRIS TWP.

400		Andre Absolom	10 20
359		Bell John	8 94
306		Connelly Adam	7 65
281	68	Edmiston Samuel	6 98
196		Fisher J C	6 66
157		Henry Stophel	4 01
50		Irvin John	44
"	"	"	1 99
"	"	"	4 49
"	"	" Wm	27
"	"	" John	44
400		Johnson Thomas	10 20
200		McCandless Wm	2 55
169		Mitchell John	4 31
400		Parker Richard	11 90
400		Patterson Robert	13 60
400		Reed James	11 90
88		Reynolds John	2 24
400		Sample Robert	12 20
100		Sankey Thomas	2 55
205	48	Sankey Jeremiah	2 64
100		Steele Robert	1 28
400		" James	10 20
400		" Allen	10 20
400		" Geo	10 20
165		Simpson Nathan	4 22
245	48	Smith John	3 10
159		Wilson Samuel	4 05
275		" David	7 01
75		" Wm	2 20
400		" Edward	10 20
50		" Peter	1 29
258		Work David	7 17
262		" Joseph	6 69
100		Roung Samuel	2 98

HOWARD TWP.

104		Brown Samuel	28 18
		Bonham Sarah	5 75
104	63	Brady John	2 65
40		Crawford John	1 90
142	134	Curtin Roland	9 65
200		Custin Samuel	5 30
40		Custin Paul	1 06
250		Evans Jesse	9 26
154		Green James	29 25
150		"	25 08
25		Grigsburg Joseph	2 39
208		Green Joseph	29 55
208		Godfrey John	5 30
415		" Martha	10 60
136	92	Harris J D	6 83
151		Holter Jacob	2 92
	87	Hale Jas T	2 12
	50	Harris A D	1 33
130		Lingle J J	3 45
100		Parker Wm	5 24
	30	Pletcher Rudolph	4 24
	60	Taylor Joseph	3 26
150	70	Turner Hannah	8 46
	49	Lathers Samuel	1 06
	50	White and Nestlerode	1 34
104	63	Brady John	2 65
217		Bonham Sarah	5 30
217		"	"
104	63	Brady John	2 15

HUSTON TWP.

433	163	Baxter Samuel	14 85
231		Moore	4 60
433	163	Price John	14 85
433	163	Rollington John	14 85
102		Williams John	2 55

LIBERTY TWP.

406	120	Benham Ebenezer	17 99
205	120	Dunwoody John	13 83
80		Gorrel Wm	4 24
166		Hays Robert and James	17 75
87½		Hayes Wm ¼ of	1 55
92		Irwin Robt	3 21
598	80	Irwin Robt	28 07
125		Irwin Robt	4 38
250		Jackson John	8 88
200		Krouse Daniel	7 10
180		Lytle Peter	3 55
150		"	2 63
60		Nestlerode Christ	2 18
		Potter John	6 26
		Potter Job W	1 75
		"	14 44
		"	19
159	68	Curtin Constance	
42	66	Corman John	72
86		Harris J D	1 76
197		" A D	2 77
118		" Jas	22 54
58		Irwin John	81
18	129	Lamb David	2 02
41		Lingle J J	28
37	100	McKinney David	6 25
400		McCoy & Linn	2 80
458	17	Miles James	10 20
70		Rorher Christ	5 88
70		"	5 88
60		Schenck John	4 10
129		Shoemaker Benj	10 50
55	18	Shugart J D	36
100		Unknown	1 40
200	55	Young Root	4 90
60	55	Wilson Margaret	7 70
8		Weigut Wm	17

MILES TWP.

440		Brady W P	6 49
146		" Wm	2 86
286		Black James	10 87
75		Barton Wm	72
100		Brooks Jesse	1 95
273		Barton Wm	5 31
49		Brady Wm	48
200		Antis Henry	2 10
400		" Frederick	1 90
200		Carothers James	7 83
100		" Thomas	3 90
365		Cowden John	13 87
50		"	2 44
250		Cooper Wm	12 01
200		Deering Christopher	9 40
427		Dewart Wm	16 22
156	60	Derr S and J Stahl	1 43
200		Gray Robt	7 60
194	42	Gratz S	1 90
400		Hepburn James	15 20
100		"	2 06
120		"	2 55
150		Housel John	1 74
40		Hall Charles	1 90
100		Hepburn James	95
250		Haines Josiah	1 90
400		Jackson Jere	19 20
100		Lake Richard	95
902	134	Levy Rachael	12 61
402	134	Miles William 9-16 of	10 72
27		" 7-16 of	1 02
200		Parker Wm	9 60
419		Princeton Jacob	15 92
277		Reese John	2 14
72		Swineford Peter	1 44
415		Shaffer Michael	19 93
44		Siedell Stophel	3 15
365		Unknown	7 12
158		Williams Daniel	3 06
		Young Benj	

PATTON TWP.

178	20	Burton Robert	34 71
291		Diehl Nicholas	56 77
353		"	55 35
218		" Adam	42 51
150		" John	29 25
120		Ellis William	25 35
65		Gover Robt	10 09
100		Gross Henry	80
85		Kline John	13 19
200		McKane Robert	39 00
51		Newport James	7 93
211		O'Brian John	41 17
165		White John	32 20
121	53	West Thos	23 62
55		Wilson Wm	8 65

PENN TWP.

150		Armstrong Jos	6 45
119		"	2 27
169	146	Cook Wm	3 07
150	10	Cowden John	6 45
112	10	"	4 48
100		Cook Wm	2 30
102	29	Hamilton Thos	1 94
150		"	6 45
150		Hepburn Jas	6 45
116	31	"	4 65
150		Kreamer Peter	4 67
150		Kennedy John	6 45
150		" James	6 45
104	89	" Andrew	3 61
108	131	" John	4 28
113	8	" James	4 46
200		Lyon Robert	8 60
200		" Ezekiel	8 60
200		" Benjamin	8 60
200		McCally John	8 60
100		" Wm	8 60
100		Montgomery Daniel	4 30
169	110	" William	4 30
170		McDonald Alex	3 23
46		Swineford Peter	6 30
		Unknown	8 17

POTTER TWP.

288		Bond Mary	12 24
400		Brady Wm P	15 07
81	111	Cameron Alex	2 15
400		Cowgell David	4 20
133		Deering Christ	5 66
84		Frick John Jr	3 75
196		Fullmer H B	4 80
400		Forkes James	4 20
400		Garrigus Edward	17 60
490		" Wm	17 00
125		Hubler Bernard	5 61
100		Hunter Alexander	4 52
400		Harrison Wm	17 00
400		Hoffman Wm ¼ of	2 15
40		Livingston —	56
42		Moore James	1 70
105		McClellan George	3 32
91		Patterson Benj	4 08
447		Parker —	14 07
70		Peck Joseph	3 00
34	82	Rapp Jacob	2 55
400		Smith Daniel	17 00
100		Scott Samuel	4 25
100		" Abraham	4 25
90		Unknown	3 64
75		"	80
18		"	29
88		Vanderslice Henry	3 64

RUSH TWP.

433	153	Allison John	168 92
328		" James	127 92
250		" Andrew	100 13
300		" A and John Lilly	77 70
437		Armstrong Andrew	13 25
390	116	Arthur Ann	25 52
164	19	Allison James	4 18
281	153	" Andrew	9 69
361		Beverage David	16 05
433	163	Bruntzman Peter	168 92
456		Brachbill John	11 62
40		Chestnut Samuel	7 80
250		Copenhaver John	6 38
200		" "	5 10
400		" "	10 20
776		" and Whitecomb	19 79
436	163	Delaney Sharp	15 95
258		Dentler Wm	52 62
433	153	Edwards Thomas	128 92
433	163	Ehler Daniel	62 38
433	153	Eberman Philip	10 07
433	643	Fitzgerald Daniel	62 33
433	153	Funk John	29 81
216	156	Grant Thomas	84 33
483	153	" "	113 80
433	163	Glentworth Jas	15 95
50		Groe Elizabeth	6 38
121	153	Groe and McKeon	15 43
110		Gray Robert	30 98
433	153	Graves Thomas	94 46
443	153	" "	11 07
433	153	Grav Wm	11 07
433	153	Hair Christian	31 21
433	163	Haines Casper	55 23
433	156	Hamilton Thomas	84 30
433	153	Haines Reuben Jr	42 42
433	153	Irvin Robt	168 91
433	153	" ¾ of	56 11
433	153	" ¼ of	18 70
433	153	Jorden Owen	55 72
50		King Robert	1 28
12	13	" "	30
100		" "	30 00
434		Lucas Charles	11 07
433	153	Lewis David	11 07
433	163	Lattimore George	15 95
433	163	" Wm G	4 93
15		Lawrence Casper	3 61
433	153	Lowden Richard	62 38
433	153	" John	113 71
433	153	Lee John	55 21
34	163	Masson Edward	5 75
200		McPherson Wm	7 55
433	153	Malone Richard	11 07
433	153	" "	11 07
433	153	" "	11 07
433	153	McCommon John	11 07
189	28	McEntire Hugh	6 89
433	153	Meyers Jacob	48 33
433	163	Miller Jacob	31 21
433	163	McConley Mariah	15 92
433	153	Morgan B R ¾ of	56 10
100		McCord J R and A Campbell	13 13
433	153	Musser John ¼ of	18 71
433	153	Musser John ¾ of	55 10
433	153	Morgan B R ¼ of	18 71
433	153	Peters Richard ¾ of	56 10
433	163	Pinkerton Henry	62 38
433	163	Peters Richard ¼ of	18 71
430		Ramsey James ½ of	10 74
433	153	Reese Thomas	208 83
433	153	Rudisill Jacob	40 47
405	47	Rush Jacob	97 18
433	153	Rush Benjamin	115 80
38		Robinson Wm H	4 85
36		"	4 59
216		Rainey Robt	5 51
433	163	Reigart A	11 07
433	163	Spear John	11 07
433	153	Slough George	56 72
433	153	Spear Robt	40 09
433	153	Siddens Elanor	84 46
433	153	Toner Jas	11 04
153	153	" "	3 83
196		Vandyke Henry	5 10
193		Witmer Henry	18 54
433	153	Welsh Joseph	11 07
122	44	Weidman John	31 21
492	115	" Jacob	96 72
12		Williams J C	2 03
78		Wilson Wm	29 26
433	153	Wallace J J	41 59
450		Witmer H	5 94
433	153	Wetzel Jacob	11 68

SPRING TWP.

		Curtin B	2 38
		" John L	21
		"	1 59
96	62	Toole [illegible]	
10		"	
24		Thornburg Thos	84
250		Toole Henry	3 59
200		Wilson Wm	11 99

SNOW SHOE TWP.

412		Carscadden D	11 33
400		"	11 00
300		"	31 20
300		"	31 20
433		Davis Abijah ½ of	18 04
433	163	Fisher Samuel W	72 97
433	168	" Jas C	82 29
433	153	Greaves Thomas	72 97
152		Jones Richard	4 25
300		Long J Z	14 70
"		"	9 70
353		Ligget John	17 31
300		Lewis Lewis	8 25
189	28	Mitchell Wm P	19 07
450		McLanahan Sarah	12 38
49		Mitchell Wm P	1 10
216	83	Parker Jeremiah	5 04
433		Parker George	11 91
433	153	Spear Margaret	21 23
162		Tomkins Joseph	16 85
433	163	Wain Phoebe	21 23
433		Walters Robert	23 82
433	153	Wharton Kearney	23 82
415		" Sarah	43 16
415		Wain Richard	11 44
433	153	Wharton Kearney	11 91

TAYLOR TWP.

		Armes & Shaffer	7 55
		Anshultz George	1 78
400		Bell Wm	9 49
60		Beckwith Clement	6 64
"		"	2 41
77		"	8 93
150		Bell Wm	3 68
150		Baldwin Samuel	7 05
100		" Joshua	4 70
50		Clark Joseph	7 25
100		Cowher James	3 78
200		Carr James	4 70
163		Hootman Elizabeth	9 71
91	52	Kunes Isaac	3 35
25		Lowden Charles	1 18
300	22	Lamb John	11 35
433	163	McConnon Thos	10 17
424		McEwen Polly	9 96
424		" Henry	9 96
100		Masteon Thos	12 00
216	156	McEwen Polly	10 20
484		Montgomery John	20 84
12		Merryman Thos	1 69
15		"	36
100		Moore James	2 35
158		Ridgeway, Budd & Co., No. 1	12 07
141		" " No. 8	17 27
100		Ralston David	7 30
128		Thomas J W	3 06
438		" "	10 28
100		" "	2 35
119		" "	2 79
90		Van Pool C	4 33
125		" John	10 70
29		" C	2 92
200		Whitehead Richard	19 20
433	153	Williams Joshua	10 17
100		Weidner Michael	2 35
100		"	2 35
100		Wilson William	2 35
92		Wallace Thomas	2 16

UNION TWP.

68		Benson Peter	2 53
100		Carlisle Wm	7 55
52		Fisher Wm P	1 41
100		"	5 20
300		Kuhn P R	5 20
100		Phipps Samuel	2 60
47		Unknown	6 12

WALKER TWP.

92	94	Askers Robt	2 21
11		Ackert Wm	1 80
40		Baker John	1 00
10		"	7 33
162		Brooks Ruth	3 21
247	65	Baker Robt	5 27
289	129	Currier Mary	6 88
69		"	1 47
40		Decker Adam	99
41		Dunwoody John	10 25
111	42	Dougherty Margaret	1 47
98		" "	1 25
69	39	Evans Jesse	2 45
100	39	"	1 69
92	26	Eckert Wm	2 27
80		Fry Geo	2 00
243	55	Gilbert Wm	5 98
31	129	"	78
212	88	"	2 71
211	72	Hahn Peter	5 19
65	40	" Wm	1 59
22	46	" Ebenezer	28
59	40	Johnson David	1 46
560		McEwen Mary	7 00
327	160	Mansell Wm	8 04
90	94	Mercer John	2 23
327	100	" David	8 04
384	36	Miller Wm	9 43
430	107	Miles James	15 78
145		" Samuel	10 68
50		McKee Samuel	1 25
10	33	McCalmont Thos	98
443	59	Osman Capt	7 85
200		"	2 50
200		Parker Richard	3 70
80	40	Packer Job	2 13
89	46	" Jas Jr	2 23

NOTE.—In accordance with the Act of June 6th, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

CYRUS GOSS,
County Treasurer.

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DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions: used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.

These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the **sovereign remedies of the World.**

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5	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25

SPECIFICS

16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or Weak Eyes	.50
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
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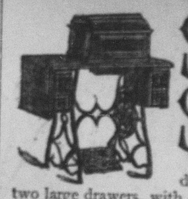

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" Fine " " were 2 10 now	1 32
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" Every Day Shoes..... were 1 75 now	1 25
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ys " " "	1 25

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Boy's Suits	1 70
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"	5 75
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Men s Dress Suits	6 25
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"	9 25
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25c " "	15c
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8c	
15c Table Oil Cloth reduced to 25c.	
6c	

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Men's Hats	were 98 now 50c
"	were 1 40 now 90c
"	were 2 00 now 1 25

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Calico	were 6 now 4
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Toweling	were 8 now 5
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Good Dress Gingham	10c
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46 Pieces	2 45
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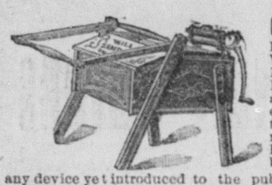

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from 25 cts. per yard to 75 cts; none better. Remember I keep a full line of

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willowware.

—— *I also carry a fine assortment of* ——

Ladies', Children's, Men's and Boy's Shoes,

which I must sell at cost in order to reduce my stock. Come at once for bargains on Boots and Shoes. Remember the place,

EZRA H. AUMAN,

COBURN BAZAAR, - - - COBURN, PA.

Spring and Summer!

—o—O—o—

Our new stock of goods for the coming seasons has arrived and are open for inspection. It comprises a great variety of novelties in

SPRING : AND : SUMMER : STYLES,

in Dress Goods, Ginghams, etc., all selected with great precision to supply the wants and needs of our customers in quality and lowness of price. A full and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Shirts, Underwear, etc., is on counters. We invite inspection of our stock, and we are positive that you be satisfied then of the low prices we sell our goods at.

Harper & Kreamer's.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

LIGHTNING RODS UP.

Pennsylvania Republicans Who Want to Be Governor.

DELAMATER LEADS THE LIST.

He Has About One-third of the Delegates—Seventeen Counties Still to Hear From—Many Uninstructed Delegates—Hastings' Active Canvass—No Dearth of Dark Horses.

PITTSBURG, May 27.—Fifty-four of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania have held their conventions and elected delegates to the Republican state convention, which will meet in Harrisburg four weeks from to-morrow. In six of the counties the primaries were held on Saturday.

No living man knows how all the delegates thus far elected will vote for governor, even on the first ballot. It is doubtless true that a goodly number of these delegates do not themselves know how they will vote. In many of the counties, however, the delegates have been instructed either by direct resolutions or by what is considered a binding preference vote of their county conventions. In other counties the delegates ran as representatives of special gubernatorial candidates and are thus pledged, by their own action, to vote for those candidates.

Contesting Delegations.

In one county, Berks, two contesting delegations of five members each have been elected by split conventions. The five men on the one hand favor Senator Delamater; the five on the other hand are for Gen. Hastings, Maj. Montooth or Secretary Stone.

It is generally expected by those who are interested actively in the campaign that, if the organization of the state convention is controlled by the field or the anti-Delamater forces, the Delamater delegation from Berks county will be permitted to occupy seats in the spectators' gallery.

Delamater Delegates.

Senator Delamater has secured more positive delegates than any other candidate. He has the following either instructed or pledged for him: Armstrong, 2; Cambria, 2; Clarion, 2; Crawford, 3; Elk, 1; Erie, 3; Franklin, 2; Fulton, 1; Lackawanna, 4; Lawrence, 2; Mercer, 3; Schuylkill, 4; Venango, 2; Wayne, 2; total, 33. In addition to these 2 of the 3 delegates from Delaware, 1 from Luzerne, 3 from Northampton, 1 from Potter and 2 from Wayne are strongly claimed for Delamater, making his maximum strength at this time 42.

Hastings Men.

The delegates instructed or pledged to Adjt. Gen. Hastings are: Blair, 2; Center, 2; Clearfield, 2; Clinton, 1; Juniata, 1; Mifflin, 1; Snyder, 1; Union, 1, and York, 4—in all, 15. Besides these the Hastings workers claim very positively 1 in Carbon, 1 in Delaware and 2 in Schuylkill. Two of the Schuylkill delegates have declared that they will not vote for Delamater, but further than that have made no positive announcement.

The Hastings people also claim the six delegates from Lancaster county, but those votes are being claimed by nearly all the candidates. The delegation has been elected in the interest of E. K. Martin, a candidate for lieutenant governor, and will vote for governor in the best manner to serve him. In some other counties delegates have been elected for both Hastings and Martin, while Delamater and Watres go together.

The Dark Horses.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Stone has secured the delegates from the following counties: Bedford 2, Cameron 1, McKean 2, Montour 1, Northumberland 2 and Warren 1—in all 9. The two delegates from Adams are credited to Stone, and he will probably secure the two from Butler county. Maj. Montooth has the three delegates from Lehigh county and the one from Greene. His friends claim others in uninstructed delegations, but are averse to giving "pointers" to the opposition. Bradford's 3 delegates are instructed for Lieutenant Governor Davies, Luzerne's 6 out of 5 for Congressman Osborne, and Lycoming's 3 for Congressman McCormick.

The 17 counties which have not yet voted will elect 91 delegates. Of that number Philadelphia and Allegheny counties will choose 55. Of the Philadelphia delegates 30 will be for Hastings, and Allegheny's 16 will be for Montooth. The race is now an interesting one.

Mangled by a Torpedo Explosion.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 26.—Joseph and Willie Tranter and Austin Paterson were terribly cut and mangled here by the explosion of a torpedo squib. The boys found the squib in an old brush heap on High street and either kicked or threw a stone at it, when it exploded with the above results. Willie Tranter had his right eye blown out and pieces of tin and iron embedded in his flesh. He will die. The other two will survive.

Knights of Labor Decoration Day.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, will deliver an address on Decoration day in Mount Peace cemetery. The occasion for Mr. Powderly's appearance is the decoration ceremonies in which the Knights of Labor have made arrangements to participate by a decoration of the grave of the founder of the order, Uriah S. Stevens.

Landslides Near Johnstown.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—Two land slides between Johnstown and Morrelville delayed trains on the Pennsylvania railroad for several hours before they could be cleared away. At Buttermilk Falls, near Conemaugh, the water washed about twenty-five feet of the track ballast away. The passengers on the through mail west were transferred and arrived here about four hours late.

A Gettysburg Skeletion.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 24.—While the new proprietor of the McClellan house had a force of hands making an excavation alongside the Western Maryland depot they came upon a skeleton, with which Union army buttons were found. The remains were sent to the National cemetery for interment.

Seven Divorces in a Day.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 26.—Seven couples were divorced in court here Saturday on the grounds of desertion and cruel treatment. An unusually large number of subpœnas in divorce are still pending.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The report of the Grand Army of the Republic committee which has been investigating the management of the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., finds that there are no legal grounds for complaint against the management.

Judge Thayer of the supreme court of Connecticut decided that the tickets issued at the recent city election in Hartford, marked "Citizens," were void, and that William H. Talcott (Democrat), who was defeated for alderman by one vote, is elected.

The Montgomery, Ala., Greys, one of the crack military organizations of the country, will go to Chicago in August to attend the grand conclave, I. O. O. F., as a guard of honor to Gen. Rutherford, of Kentucky, grand sire.

The California Democratic state central committee has decided to hold the state convention at San Jose, Aug. 19, for the nomination of candidates for governor and other state officers.

United States Senators Frye and Chandler and Gen. Sewell are on their way to Camp Frye, Rangeley lakes, Maine, for a few days' fishing and outing.

The report of Atchison's absorption of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad is confirmed.

Robbins' circus train was wrecked near Nashua, N. H., entailing heavy losses.

The house committee on patents has ordered a favorable report on another international copyright bill.

At the Longue Pointe inquest in Montreal the nuns produced a list of fifty-six inmates who perished in the insane asylum fire.

A Croatian girl, aged 19, fought a duel with a doctor in Vienna and twice wounded him, escaping herself unscathed.

It is reported in London that an important Chinese bank will be started by American capitalists.

Mrs. Pfeil, a Holländer en route to join her husband at Ford City, Pa., landed at New York from the steamship Friesland. She was accompanied by twelve children, including three pairs of twins. Each of these pairs consists of a boy and a girl.

Col. Elliot F. Shepard, of New York, addressed the Presbyterian general assembly at Saratoga.

Clarence F. Jewett, president of the C. F. Jewett Publishing company, of Boston, has disappeared. Crooked transactions in the matter of an over issue of stock to the amount of $75,000 have come to light.

The alleged filibustering scheme to capture Lower California and establish a republic there creates excitement on the peninsula.

H. S. Stong, of Donaldson, Pa., a prominent citizen of Schuylkill county, and for many years justice of the peace, died from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

An actor named Siebert, who was accused of attempting to blackmail a prominent lady in Vienna, has committed suicide in Prague.

Sister Mary Laretto Hunter has been elected mother superior of the Convent of Visitation, in Frederick, Md.

The health of Governor Goodell of New Hampshire is improving rapidly, and it is expected that he will reassume the duties of his office next month.

Fletcher Harper, the second of that name to figure in the great publishing house of Harper & Bros., died at his home, in New York.

Charles Brunisholz, aged 16, a pupil in the Newark public high school, died suddenly of apoplexy, the result of overstudy.

Frederick Romaro shot his wife, his mother-in-law and himself in New York. He will probably die.

The town of Sefron, near Fez, Morocco, is inundated. The whole place is in ruins. Fifty-three Jews and many Moors have perished.

The national Japanese exhibition during April was visited by 500,000 people, the receipts from the sale of tickets amounting to about $56,000. It is now expected that the exhibition will remain open until August.

Herman Kempinski, a citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., arrived in New York after having spent thirteen months in a Russian prison. He was released on the intervention of Secretary Blaine.

George Francis Train completed his trip around the world in 67 days and 13 hours.

According to The Japan Mail about 100 earthquakes occurred on the Miyake Island, in the Idzu group, from April 17 to 19. Land slides occurred in various parts of the island, and a number of houses were destroyed.

The Turkish officer and five students, who were arrested by Russian sailors at Ruyukdere, were finally turned over to the Turkish authorities.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Billings, Mon.

The whisky trust has advanced the price of spirits 7 cents a gallon.

The Presbyterian general assembly at Saratoga appointed a committee on revision of the creed, with instructions to report in 1891.

The mother of Speaker Reed died at Portland, Me. She was 80 years old.

In Paris a young woman 21 years of age committed suicide by jumping from the tower of Notre Dame.

While trying to raise a small cottage at Port Washington, Wis., the supports gave way and the house fell, crushing Julius Hobers and August Holtz to death and fatally injuring Louis Heyer.

The trouble in the morocco trade in Lynn, Mass., is settled.

Michael Sheehan, in a spirit of bravado, jumped from the Mohawk river bridge at Amsterdam, N. Y., and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

The Neuces river, in Texas, is higher than ever before known. Many houses have been swept away and several lives lost.

In entering New York harbor the Cunard steamship Aurania ran down the steam launch Yeada and two of the launch's passengers were drowned.

The steamship Thingvalla, which has just arrived in New York, collided on May 19 with an enormous iceberg. Her bow is stove in, but she is sound under the water line.

THE MARKETS.

Prices on the Stock, Produce and Petroleum Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The market was firm. Pennsylvania was dull and steady. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were strong. Reading advanced, and there was good buying of the preference income bonds.

Following were the closing bids:

Lehigh Valley	53	Reading g. m. 4s..	84¾
N. Pac. com	37¾	Reading 1st pf. 5s	75¾
N. Pac. pf	85¼	Reading 2d pf. 5s	56¾
Pennsylvania	54	Reading 3d pf. 5s	45¾
Reading	23 7-16	H. & B. T. com..	22¾
Lehigh Nav.	53¾	H. & B. T. pf.	48
St. Paul	78¾	W. N. Y. & P.	12

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—State and western flour dull and depressed; low extras, $2.50@3; city mills, $4.35@4.64; city mills patents, $5.10@5.65.

Wheat—No. 2 red; attempt to realize on crop reports; slow buying; prices 1¼@2¾c. lower and weak; May, 90¾@90¾c.; June, 90¾@90¾c.; July, 95½@95¾c.; August, 95¼@95¼c.; September, 95@95¼c.; December, 96¾@97¾c.

Barley—Dull; Canadian, 60@72½c.

Corn—No. 2 quiet and ½@½c. lower and weak; No. 2, 40@40¼c.; steamer mixed, 39¾@40c.

Oats—No. 2 weak; ¼c. lower and dull; state, 33¾@41c.; western, 31½@41c.

Beef—Firm and quiet; plate, $7.75@8; extra mess, 7.25@7.50.

Pork—Quiet and steady; new mess, $13.75@14.25; extra prime, $11.

Lard—Dull and easy; steam rendered, $6.52½.

Eggs—Firm, fair demand; state and Pennsylvania, 15½c.; Canadian, 15½c.; western, 15¼@15½c.; southwestern, 15@15¼c.

The Oil Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Oil opened at 94½c. and closed at 94¾c.

PITTSBURG, May 26.—Market opened at 94¾c. bid, went up to 95½c., then declined to 93¾c. bid, and at noon 94c. was bid.

SIDE TALKS WITH GIRLS

Instructions in morals and manners. How to improve grammar, and how to talk and appear well in society. Wholesome advice for growing daughters, given sugar-coated by pure fiction and confidential talks.

This is a Special Department in

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

The MAY number, now on the News Stands, contains some wholesome advice by RUTH ASHMORE, for young women, on

"The Use of Slang," "The Oldest Girl,"
"When You Choose a Sweetheart,"

And a splendid "Letter to Beth," by KATE TANNATT WOODS.

The May number is a specially strong issue, beautifully illustrated. Handsomest magazine printed.

Edited by EDWARD W. BOK.

On the News Stands. 10 Cents a Copy.

Our 40-page Premium Catalogue, including Art Needlework Instructions, mailed FREE upon application.

CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 11, 1890.

		WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves		Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
"	"	Montandon		5 56 a m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
"	"	Renovo		8 55 a m
"	arr at	Erie		4 05 p m
Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.				
NEWS EXPRESS leaves		New York		12 15 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		4 20 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon		10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport		11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven		12 05 p m
Sunday Train—News Express, runs also on Sunday.				
NIAGARA EXP. leaves		New York		6 20 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		8 50 a m
"	"	Harrisburg		12 15a m
"	"	Montandon		2 03 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport		3 05 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		4 15 p m
"	"	Renovo		5 15 p m
"	"	Kane		9 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves		Philadelphia		11 40 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon		5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport		7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo		9 00 p m
WMSPORT EXP leaves		Philadelphia		4 25 p m
"	"	Harrisburg		7 30 p m
"	"	Montandon		9 34 p m
"	arrives at	Williamsport		10 30 p m
Sunday Train.—Williamsport express runs also on Sunday.				
		EASTWARD.		
SEA SHORE EXP. leaves		Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore		7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport		8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon		9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves		Kane		6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo		10 15 a m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 10 a m
"	"	Williamsport		12 15 p m
"	"	Montandon		1 14 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia		6 50 p m
RENOVO AC'N leaves		Renovo		4 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		5 35 p m
"	"	Williamsport		6 40 p m
"	"	Montandon		7 42 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg		9 45 p m
"	"	Philadelphia		4 25 a m
Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs on Sunday from Lock Haven.				
ERIE MAIL leaves		Erie		3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo		10 30 p m
"	"	Lock Haven		11 25 p m
"	"	Williamsport		12 25 a m
"	"	Montandon		1 29 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		3 22 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		6 50 a m
Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.				
SOUTHERN EXP leaves		Williamsport		1 30 a m
"	"	Montandon		2 30 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg		4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia		10 20 a m
Sunday Train—Southern Express east runs also on Sunday.				

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East. Renovo Accommodation East & Erie Mail East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.		
P M	A M.	A M.		A M	P M.	P M
2 05	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
2 15	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 26		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26
2 32		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20
2 43		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08
2 58		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53
3 08		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43
3 44		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08
3 55		7 51	Coburn	7 27		3 55
4 04		7 59	Zerby	7 19		3 45
4 18		8 08	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35
4 21		8 16	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27
4 28		8 22	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20
4 35		8 30	Gregg	6 43		3 13
4 43		8 37	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05
4 48		8 42	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00
4 52		8 46	Lemont	6 25		2 55
4 57		8 51	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50
5 06		9 00	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40
5 10		9 04	Axemann	6 04		2 34
5 15		9 10	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, 1.45p m and 7.30 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 p m, 1.20 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 45 p m.

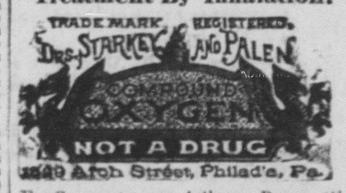
CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't.

SALESMEN WANTED.

LOCAL OR TRAVELING

to sell our Nursery Stock. Salary, Expenses and Steady Employment guaranteed
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
15maygm ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
Treatment By Inhalation.



For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

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"The original and only genuine Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs. Starkey & Palen have been using for the last twenty years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

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Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their treatment.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Phila.
Rev. Victor L. Codrad, Ed. Luth. Observer, Phila.
Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, N. Y.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Ed. Inter-Ocean, Chicago
W. H. Worthington, Ed. New South, New York.
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Mr. E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Mr. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
E. L. Wilson, 853 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Ph. Photo.
Fidelia M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Is.
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Mrs. Manuel V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mex
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Span. Honduras, C A
J. Cobb, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
J. Moore, Sup. Police, Bianforn, Dorsetshire, Eng.
Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.
And thousands of others in every part of the United states.

—o—

"*Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results,*" is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Please mention this paper when you order Com Oxygen.

NOTICE OF APPEALS FROM ANNUAL Assessment of 1890.—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Centre county, that the County Commissioners will hear and determine Appeals, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, for the respective districts as follows:

For Howard, Curtin and Liberty townships and Howard Boro, Tuesday, May 27.

For Marion, Walker and Boggs townships and Milesburg Boro, on Wednesday, May 28.

For Union, Burnside and Snow Shoe townships and Unionville Boro, on Thursday, May 29.

For Rush, Taylor, Huston and Worth townships and Philipsburg Boro, on Monday, June 5.

For Harris, College, Ferguson and Halfmoon townships, on Tuesday, June 3.

For Potter and Gregg townships and Centre Hall Boro, on Wednesday, June 4.

For Miles, Penn and Haines townships and Millheim Boro, on Thursday, June 5.

For Benner, Patton and Spring townships, Friday, June 6.

For Bellefonte Boro, on Tuesday, June 10.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. The assessors of the several districts will be present with the Board of County Commissioners on the day o said appeals for their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves agrieved.

Assessors will bring all books and papers they have to the Appeals.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JOHN D. DECKER,
M. S. FIEDLER,
Commissioners.

Attest: J. B. Strohm, Clerk.
Bellefonte, March 7, 1890.

— The REPORTER and the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph one year free to a new subscriber, clubing with a present subscriber. The two papers for $1.50 a year in advance to each. The Chronicle Telegraph is a large 8 page weekly contains all the telegraphic news, full market reports and other choice reading. Two papers for the price of one. Send in your name early and make sure of this splendid offer

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject; "The Old Fight to be Settled."

TEXT: "*Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them.*" Matt. vii., 12.

Two hundred and fifty thousand laborers in Hyde Park, London, and the streets of American and European cities filled with processions of workmen carrying banners, brings the subject of Labor and Capital to the front. That all this was done in peace, and that as a result, in many places, arbitration has taken place, is a hopeful sign.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' War, for it is a war of centuries, it is a war of the five continents, it is a war hemispheric. The middle classes in this country, upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same ratio as they have for the last twenty years been going on, it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

The antagonistic forces have again and again closed in upon each other. You may poon pooh it; you may say that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fourierism, or Socialism, or St. Simonism, or Nihilism, or Communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, the most terrific threat of this century. Most of the attempts at pacification have been dead failures, and monopoly is more arrogant and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employes. "You shall have less," says the capitalists. "Compel us to do fewer hours of toil in a day." "You shall toil more hours," say the others. "Then, under certain conditions, we will not work at all," say these. "Then you shall starve," say those. and the workmen gradually using up that which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change, we shall have soon in this country three million hungry men and women. Now, three million hungry people cannot be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislatures and all the constabularies of the cities, and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep three million hungry people quiet. What then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Never. The brow of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched.

But that which human wisdom cannot achieve will be accomplished by Christianity if it be given full sway. You have heard of medicines so powerful that one drop would stop a disease and restore a patient, and I have to tell you that one drop of my text properly administered will stop all these woes of society and give convalescence and complete health to all classes. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." I shall first show ye this morning how this controversy between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this controversy will be settled.

Futile remedies. In the first place there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich. There is no laboring man on earth that would not be rich if he could be. Sometimes through a fortunate invention, or through some accident of prosperity, a man who had nothing comes to large estate, and we see him arrogant and supercilious, and taking people by the throat just as other people took him by the throat.

There is something very mean about human nature when it comes to the top. But it is no more a sin to be rich than it is a sin to be poor. There are those who have gathered a great estate through fraud, and then there are millionaires who have gathered their fortune through foresight in regard to changes in the markets, and through brilliant business faculty, and every dollar of their estate is as honest as the dollar which the plumber gets for mending a pipe, or the mason gets for building a wall. There are those who keep in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men, while he himself keeps two dogs, and chews and smokes, and is filled to the chin with whisky and beer!

Micawber said to David Copperfield: "Copperfield, my boy, one pound income, twenty shillings and sixpence expenses, result, misery. But Copperfield, my boy, one pound income, expenses nineteen shillings and sixpence; result, happiness." And there are vast multitudes of people who are kept poor because they are the victims of their own improvidence. It is no sin to be rich, and it is no sin to be poor. I protest against this outcry which I hear against those who, through economy and self-denial and assiduity, have come to large fortune. This bombardment of commercial success will never stop this controversy between capital and labor.

Neither will the contest be settled by cynical and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they were only cattle or draught horses. Their nerves are nothing, their domestic comfort is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a hound has for a hare, or a hawk for a hen, or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean, the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writings, after a life of suffering and brave endurance, goes into incarceration and death, they clap the book shut and say, "Good for him!" They stamp their feet with indignation and say just the opposite of "Save the working classes." They have all their sympathies with Shylock, and not with Antonio and Portia. They are plutocrats, and their feelings are infernal. They are filled with irritation and irascibility on this subject. To stop this awful imbroglio between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip end of the little finger.

Neither will there be any pacification of this angry controversy through violence. God never blessed murder. Blow up tomorrow the country seats on the banks of the Hudson, and all the fine houses on Madison Square and Brooklyn Heights and and Brooklyn Hill and Rittenhouse Square and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stone will just fall back on the bare head of American labor. The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are their demented coadjutors. A few years ago assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phœnix Park, Dublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland—only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers The attempt to blow up the House of Commons, in London, had only this effect: To throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people in England.

In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reason, obstructions on the rail track in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the President of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail, or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms, and lame its feet, and pierce its heart. As a result of one of our great American strikes you find that the operatives lost four hundred thousand dollars' worth of wages, and have had poorer wages ever since. Trade sprung suddenly upon employer, and violence, never took one knot out of the knuckle of toil, or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Mark that!

Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsdam and he resolved to get it. It was owned by a miller. He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it, because it was the old homestead, and he felt about it as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence; and the King, with a stick in his hand—a stick with which he sometimes struck his officers of state—said to this miller: "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said: "Your Majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the King. "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your Majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and contrary to the law will never accomplish anything, but righteousness and according to law will accomplish it.

Well, if this controversy between capital and labor cannot be settled by human wisdom, it is time for us to look somewhere else for relief, and it points from my text roseate and jubilant, and puts one hand on the broadcloth shoulder of capital, and puts the other hand on the homespun covered shoulder of toil, and says, with a voice that will grandly and gloriously settle this and settle everything. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." That is, the lady of the household will say: "I must treat the maid in the kitchen just as I would like to be treated if I were downstairs, and it were my work to wash, and cook, and sweep, and it were the duty of the maid in the kitchen to preside in the parlor." The maid in the kitchen must say: "If my employer seems to be more prosperous than I, that is no fault of hers; I shall not treat her as an enemy. I will have the same industry and fidelity downstairs as I would expect from my subordinates if I happened to be the wife of a silk importer."

The owner of an iron mill, having taken a dose of my text before leaving home in the morning, will go into his foundry, and, passing into what is called the puddling room, he will see a man there stripped to the waist, and besweated and exhausted with the labor and the toil, and he will say to him: "Why, it seems to be very hot in here. You look very much exhausted. I hear your child is sick with scarlet fever. If you want your wages a little earlier this week, so as to pay the nurse and get the medicines, just come into my office any time."

After awhile, crash goes the money market, and there is no more demand for the articles manufactured in that iron mill, and the owner does not know what to do. He says, "Shall I stop the mill, or shall I run it on half time, or shall I cut down the men's wages?" He walks the floor of his counting room all day, hardly knowing what to do. Toward evening he calls all the laborers together. They stand all around, some with arms akimbo, some folded arms, wondering what the boss is going to do now. The manufacturer says: "Men, business is bad; I don't make twenty dollars where I used to make one hundred. Somehow, there is no demand now for what we manufacture, or but very little demand. You see, I am at vast expense, and I have called you together this afternoon to see what you would advise. I don't want to shut up the mill, because that would force you out of work, and you have always been very faithful, and I like you, and you seem to like me, and the bairns must be looked after, and your wife will after awhile want a new dress. I don't know what to do."

There is a dead halt for a minute or two, and then one of the workmen steps out from the ranks of his fellows and says: "Boss, you have been very good to us, and when you prospered we prospered, and now you are in a tight place, and I am sorry, and we have got to sympathize with you. I don't know how the others feel, but I propose that we take off twenty per cent. from our wages, and that when the times get good you will remember us and raise them again." The workman looks around to his comrades and says: "Boys, what do you say to this? All in favor of my proposition will say ay." "Ay! ay! ay!" shouted two hundred voices.

But the mill owner, getting in some new machinery, exposes himself very much, and takes cold and it settles into pneumonia and he dies In the procession to the tomb are all the workmen, tears rolling down their cheeks and off upon the ground; but an hour before the procession gets to the cemetery the wives and children of those workmen are at the grave waiting for the arrival of the funeral pageant. The minister of religion may have delivered an eloquent eulogium before they started from the house, but the most impressive things are said that day by the working classes standing around the tomb.

That night in all the cabins of the working people where they have family prayers, the widowhood and the orphanage in the mansion are remembered. No glaring populations look over the iron fence of the cemetery, but hovering over the scene, the benediction of God and man is coming for the fulfillment of the Christ-like injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"Oh," says some man here, "that is all Utopian, that is apocryphal, that is impossible." No, I cut out of a paper this: "One of the pleasantest incidents recorded in a long time is reported from Sheffield, England. The wages of the men in the iron works at Sheffield are regulated by a board of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been extremely unprofitable, and the employer cannot, without much loss, pay the wages fixed by the board, which neither employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty, the workmen in one of the largest steel works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever. How much better that plan is than a strike would be."

But you go with me and I will show you—not so far off as Sheffield, England—factories, banking houses, store houses, and costly enterprises where this Christ-like injunction of my text is fully kept, and you could no more get the employer to practice an injustice upon his men, or the men to conspire against the employer, than you could get your right hand and your left hand, your right eye and your left eye, your right ear and your left ear, into physiological antagonism. Now, where is this to begin? In our homes, in our stores, on our farms—not waiting for other people to do their duty. Is there a divergence now between the parlor and the kitchen? Then there is something wrong, either in the parlor or the kitchen; perhaps in both. Are the clerks in your store irate against the firm? Then there is something wrong, either behind the counter, or in the private office, or perhaps in both.

The great want of the world to-day is the fulfilment of this Christ-like injunction, that which He promulgated in His sermon Olivetic. All the political economists under the archivolt of the heavens in convention for a thousand years cannot settle this controversy between monopoly and hard work, between capital and labor. During the Revolutionary war there was a heavy piece of timber to be lifted, perhaps for some fortress, and a corporal was overseeing the work, and he was giving commands to some soldiers as they lifted: "Heave away, there! yo heave!" Well, the timber was too heavy; they could not get it up. There was a gentleman riding by on a horse, and he stopped and said to this corporal, "Why don't you help them lift? That timber is too heavy for them to lift." "No," he said, I won't; I am a corporal." The gentleman got off his horse and came up to the place. "Now," he said to the soldiers, "all together—yo heave!" and the timber went to its place. "Now," said the gentleman to the corporal, "when you have a piece of timber too heavy for the men to lift, and you want help, you send to your Commander-in-Chief." It was Washington! Now, that is about all the gospel I know—the gospel of giving somebody a lift, a lift out of darkness, a lift out of earth into heaven. That is the gospel of helping somebody else to lift.

"Oh," says some wiseacre, "talk as you will, the law of demand and supply will regulate these things until the end of time." No, it will not, unless God dies and the batteries of the judgment day are spiked, and Pluto and Proserpine, king and queen of the infernal regions, take full possession of this world. Do you know who Supply and Demand are? They have gone into parnership, and they propose to swindle this earth and are swindling it. You are drowning. Supply and Demand stand on the shore—one on one side, the other on the other side of the life boat, and they cry out to you: "Now, you pay us what we ask you for getting you to shore, or go to the bottom!" If you can borrow $5000 you can keep from failing in business. Supply and Demand say: "Now, you pay us exorbitant usury or you go into bankruptcy!" This robber firm of Supply and Demand say to you: "The crops are short. We bought up all the wheat and it is in our bin. Now, you pay our price or starve!" That is your magnificent law of supply and demand.

Supply and Demand own the largest mill on earth, and all the rivers roll over their wheel, and into their hopper they put all the men, women and children they can shovel out of the centuries and the blood and the bones redden the valley while the mill grinds. That diabolic law of supply and demand will yet have to stand aside, and instead thereof will come the law of love, the law of cooperation, the law of kindness, the law of sympathy, the law of Christ.

Have you no idea of the coming of such a time? Then you do not believe the Bible. All the Bible is full of promises on this subject, and as the ages roll on the time will come when men of fortune will be giving larger sums to humanitarian and evangelistic purposes, and there will be more James Lenoxes and Peter Coopers and William E. Dodges and George Peabodys. As that time comes there will be more parks, more picture galleries, more gardens thrown open for the holiday people and the working classes.

I was reading some time ago, in regard to a charge that had been made in England against Lambeth palace, that it was exclusive; and that charge demonstrated the sublime fact that to the grounds of that wealthy estate eight hundred poor families had free passes, and forty croquet companies, and on the half day holidays four thousand poor people recline on the grass, walk through the paths, and sit under the trees. That is gospel—gospel on the wing, gospel out of doors worth just as much as in doors. That time is going to come.

That is only a hint of what is going to be. The time is going to come when, if you have anything in your house worth looking at—pictures, pieces of sculpture—you are going to invite me to come and see it; you are going to invite my friends to come and see it, and you will say, "See what I have been blessed with! God has given me this, and, so far as enjoying it, it is yours also." That is gospel.

In crossing the Alleghany Mountains, many years ago, the stage halted, and Henry Clay dismounted from the stage and went out on a rock at the very verge of the cliff, and he stood there with his cloak wrapped about him, and he seemed to be listening for something. Some one said to him: "What are you listening for?" Standing there, on the top of the mountain, he said: "I am listening to the tramp of the footsteps of the coming millions of this continent." A sublime posture for an American statesman! You and I to-day stand on the mountain top of privilege, and on the rock of ages, and we look off, and we hear coming from the future the happy industries, and smiling populations, and the consecrated fortunes, and the innumerable prosperities of the closing nineteenth and the opening twentieth century.

And now I have two words, one to capitalists and the other to laboring men.

To the capitalists: Be your own executors. Make investments for eternity. Do not be like some capitalists I know who walk around among their employes with supercilious air, or drive up to the factory in a manner which seems to indicate they are the autocrats of the universe with the sun and moon in their vest pockets, chiefly anxious when they go among the laboring men not to be touched by the greasy or smirched hand and have their broadcloth injured. Be a Christian employer. Remember those who are under your charge are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, that Jesus Christ died for them, and that they are immortal. Divide up your estates, or portions of them, for the relief of the world before you leave it. Do not go out of the world like that man who died eight or ten years ago, leaving in his will twenty million dollars, yet giving how much for the church of God? How much for the alleviation of human suffering? He gave some money a little while before he died. That was well; but in all this will of twenty million dollars, how much? One million! No. Five hundred thousand? No. One hundred dollars? No. Two cents? No. One cent? No. These great cities groaning in anguish, nations crying out for the bread of everlasting life. A man in a will giving twenty millions of dollars and not one cent to God! It is a disgrace to our civilization.

To laboring men: I congratulate you on your prospects. I congratulate you on the fact that your are getting your representatives at Albany, at Harrisburg, and at Washington. This will go on until you will have representatives at all the headquarters, and you will have full justice. Mark that. I congratulate you also on the opportunities for your children. Your children are going to have vast opportunities. I congratulate you that you have to work and that when you are dead your children will have to work. I congratulate you also on your opportunities of information. Plato paid one thousand three hundred dollars for two books. Jerome ruined himself, financially, by buying one volume of Origen. What vast opportunities for intelligence for you and your children! A workingman goes along by the show window of some great publishing house and he sees a book that costs five dollars! He says, "I wish I could have that information; I wish I could raise five dollars for that costly and beautiful book." A few months pass on and he gets the value of that book for fifty cents in a pamphlet. There never was such a day for the workingmen of America as the day that is coming.

But the greatest friend of capitalist and toiler, and the one who will yet bring them together in complete accord, was born one Christmas night while the curtains of heaven swung, stirred by the wings angelic. Owner of all things—all the continents, all worlds, and all the islands of light. Capitalist of immensity, crossing over to our condition. Coming into our world, not by gate of palace, but by door of barn. Spending His first night amid the shepherds. Gathering afterward around Him the fishermen to be His chief attendants. With adze, and saw, and chisel, and ax, and in a carpenter shop, showing Himself brother with the tradesmen. Owner of all things, and yet on a hillock back of Jerusalem one day resigning everything for others, keeping not so much as a shekel to pay for His obsequies. By charity buried in the suburbs of a city that had cast Him out. Before the cross of such a capitalist, and such a carpenter, all men can afford to shake hands and worship. Here is the every man's Christ. None so high but He was higher. None so poor but He was poorer. At His feet the hostile extremes will yet renounce their animosities, and countenances which have glowered with the prejudices and revenge of centuries shall brighten with the smile of heaven as He commands: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Olive Thorne Miller, the Brooklyn authoress, has a room set apart exclusively for her pet birds, about which she writes so entertainingly. In this indoor apartment she trains and watches them, and from her observation of their ways writes such books as "Birds' Ways" "In Nestling Time," etc.

Australian settlers complain that there has been a great decrease in destructive insects since the English sparrows arrived and drove out the native birds.

Towels.

First of all, have plenty of towels. Comfort and cleanliness depend upon it. You can better afford to go without any ornaments whatever, than you can afford to have a scanty supply of towels. I have visited where there were not enough, and been most uncomfortable. After one or two lessons, I learned to carry two or three towels in my trunk, although it is pleasant to add I seldom have to use them.

Have them of a good size. They are more satisfactory and wear enough longer to pay for the difference in original cost. Somehow, one feels dryer if she has had enough of a linen surface to dry upon. A friend of mine begs me not to forget the misery and discomfort produced by the "summer resort" towel, about one-third as large as it should be, coarse, sleazy and mean, wetting through with the mere taking of it in the hands and before one has wiped at all. Most of us know this towel, and love it not.

Shall the towels be fringed or not? This is a matter of taste. Some one told me, the other day, that fringe was out of fashion and a nemstitched hem had taken its place. Indeed, I really heard this same statement long ago, but turned a deaf ear to it, as all my dear old towels had fringe, and I must give my allegiance and affection to them for a while to come. But a hem is really pleasanter than fringe, and has the advantage of looking well to the very end, as fringe does not.

Shall our towels be huck-a-back or damask? That, too, is a matter of taste but it is also a matter of complexion. The skin needs vigorous rubbing with a somewhat rough surface to keep the pores open; and whatever false notions some girls and older persons may have, cleanliness and open pores are the first requisites of a good complexion. Huck-a-back seems best for general use, then; but a few damask towels are a nice possession.

To get the "new" out of towels it is a good plan to hang them out of doors wet and let them freeze. Does this imply buying them in winter? Well, it is in the winter that most of our large stores have their annual "linen sales." O ye economical housekeeper! another bit of advice bearing upon nicety is: Iron your towels on both sides. It takes but little more time and makes them pleasanter to use. Just a word about bathing towels: Have Turkish towels if you can, for they are proper and a comfort.

There are few housekeepers who do not know the advantage of roller-towels at one or more places in their houses where frequent washing is done. There should at least be one in the kitchen and bathroom, or wherever else the family 'flock' to wash. In the "children's room" it presents great advantages. It is hung up, and not on the floor; it is always "there," and does not have to be hunted for while wet hands are dripping, perhaps; it rolls along from wet spots to dry, in a way very accommodating to a hurried boy or girl; and it is not easy to use it for a wash-cloth. And here let me say in connection with all towels, that they are *not* wash-cloths, not even the corners of them, as many people seem to suppose.

The best thing of which to make roller-towels, is Russian crash. I am told it is woven by hand by Russian peasants. At any rate the best and medium qualities are more satisfactory for roller-towels than any other crash I know, and are least objectionable when new. Just here comes in a word as to when to begin using new towels. Let it be in the summer time, when skins are not chapped or sensitive, and when laundry work is so much easier that the conscience feels less compunction at putting slightly soiled towels into the wash for frequent laundering. One who has ever supplied towels for a group of growing boys and girls, will know that new towels in winter make sorry work. Nor is this at variance with the advice to buy in the winter. Buy and freeze, and then wait for summer to continue the necessary softening process.

One thing more: All know how very disagreeable new dish-towels are. Well, don't have 'em! Go to the supply of roller-towels, select some of the oldest, best-softened ones, cut them in two, and hem at both ends. The dish-towels are thus never new, and the ample replenishing of roller-towels will make it all right. Does some one suggest that this is not a *clean* way to do? Then use more soap, water and boiling when you wash your roller towels, and it will be.

Is there any use for other towels that have developed very thin "middles" and lost most of their fringe? If one has time to devote to such saving work or if there are little girls in the family who need employment, my advice is to cut the towels down the centre, lengthwise, and "over and over" the edges together. This gives a firm "middle" good enough to cut square wash-cloths from, for those who like such, or to use for any other purpose for which soft linen can be used.

Always have towels of *linen*. Do not be tempted into trying the cheaper cotton, which is very costly to temper and strength, as it leaves a disagreeable lint behind it, in gentle protest. Once I was beguiled into it, and the experience now serves to put greater warmth into my advice.

One word about "company" towels. Have them better than family towels if you please; but be sure to have the family take the "new" off. This may be hard on the family but the wiping guest will love you more, and leave behind a blessing instead of a reproach.—*Good Housekeeping.*

THE new Johnston Line steamer Queensmore, Captain Trenery, arrived at Baltimore lately from London via Boston on her first trip to this side. Captain Trenery reports that he encountered a shower of red rain off the Banks of Newfoundland. He was startled when his attention was called to it by one of his officers, but cannot as yet account for it. After the shower, which lasted but a short time, the weather grew extremely cold. As soon as it brightened up the red rain dried like blood all over the decks and sails, almost dyeing them a light carmine hue. It could be rubbed off like dust.

DIAMONDS, rubies, sapphires and pearls strung like beads on a gold wire necklace, constitute an expensive and elaborate ornament.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1890.

The Good Samaritan.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 10 : 25-37. Memory verses, 33-35.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Saviour of Men.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.*—John 4 : 42.

LESSON TOPIC: *Words on Neighborly Love.*

LESSON OUTLINE:
1. Captious Questioning, vs. 25-29.
2. Skilful Answering, vs. 30-35.
3. Personal Application, vs. 36, 37.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.*—Lev. 19 : 18.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Luke 10 : 25-37. Words on neighborly love.
T.—Lev. 19 : 1-18. The old law of neighborliness.
W.—1 John 3 : 10-24. The new law of love.
T.—1 Cor. 13 : 1-13. The pre-eminence of love.
F.—1 Sam. 20: 1-23. Love of David and Jonathan.
S.—1 Sam. 20 : 24-42. Love of David and Jonathan.
S.—Matt. 25 : 31-46. The eternal fruits of Love.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. CAPTIOUS QUESTIONING.

I. The Captious Lawyer:
A certain lawyer stood up and tempted him (25).
Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? (Matt. 22 : 18).
A lawyer, asked him a question, tempting him (Matt. 22 : 35).
The lawyers rejected....the counsel of God (Luke 7 : 30).
Some of them tempted, and perished (1 Cor. 10 : 9).

II. The Wise Reply.
What is written in the law? how readest thou? (26).
The law of the Lord is perfect, restoring the soul (Psa. 19 : 7.
To the law and to the testimony (Isa. 8 : 20).
They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them (Luke 16 : 29).
The sacred writings which are able to make thee wise (2 Tim. 3 : 15).

III. The Evasive Question:
And who is my neighbor? (29).
In the resurrection whose wife shall she be? (Mark 12: 23).
Lord, are they few that be saved? (Luke 13: 23).
Pilate saith unto him, What is truth? (John 18: 38).
Foolish and ignorant questionings refuse (2 Tim. 2: 23).

1. "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" (1) A great aspiration; (2) A wise appeal.—(1) The candidate for eternal life; (2) The Lord of eternal life.
2. "What is written in the law? how readest thou?" (1) The contents of the law; (2) The study of the law; (3) The disclosures of the law.
3. "And who is my neighbor?" The lawyer's question (1) Meant to shield himself; (2) Turned to convict himself.

II. SKILLFUL ANSWERING.

I. A Picture of Suffering:
Robbers....stripped him and beat him,....leaving him half dead (30).
So Satan....smote Job with sore boils (Job 2: 7).
Wounds, and bruises, and festering sores (Isa. 1: 6).
This is a people robbed and spoiled (Isa. 42: 22).
In perils of robbers (2 Cor. 11: 26).

II. A Picture of Neglect:
He passed by on the other side (31).
They that did see me without fled from me (Psa. 31: 11).
My kinsmen stand afar off (Psa. 38: 11).
No man careth for my soul (Psa. 142: 4).
Shutteth up his compassion from him (1 John 3: 17).

III. A Picture of Relief:
He set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn (34).
Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin (Psa. 32: 5).
He answered me, and delivered me (Psa. 34: 4).
He layeth it on his shoulders, rejoicing (Luke 15: 5).
You did he quicken, when ye were dead (Eph. 2: 1).

1. "He fell among robbers." (2) The unfortunate traveler; (2) His cruel treatment; (3) His forlorn condition.
2. "By chance a certain priest was going down that way." (1) A chance opportunity; (2) A culpable neglect.
3. "He was moved with compassion, and came to him." (1) His motive; (2) His action.—(1) Imperiled; (2) Unselfish; (3) Beneficent.

III. PERSONAL APPLICATION.

I. Appeal:
Which of these three, thinkest thou, proved neighbor? (36).
Believe ye that I am able to do this? (Matt. 9: 28).
Simon, I have somewhat to say unto thee (Luke 7: 40).
Simon, son of John, lovest thou me? (John 21: 16).
King Agrippa, believest thou the prophets? (Acts 26: 27).

II. Acknowledgment:
He said, He that shewed mercy on him (37).
They say unto him, Yea, Lord (Matt. 9: 28).
Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God (Matt. 16: 16).
This is indeed the Saviour of the world (John 4: 42).
Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee (John 21: 16).

III. Application:
Jesus said unto him, Go, and do thou likewise (37).
Be of good cheer; thy faith hath made thee whole (Matt. 9: 22).
O woman, great is thy faith (Matt. 15: 28).
Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague (Mark 5: 34).
Sin no more, lest a worse thing befall thee (John 5: 14).

1. "Which....proved neighbor unto him that fell among the robbers?" (1) The priest? (2) The Levite? (3) Samaritan?—(1) Which? (2) Wherein? (3) Why?
2. "He that shewed mercy on him." (1) The acts by which mercy is shown; (2) The character which is shown by mercy.
3. "Go, and do thou likewise." (1) Outgoing; (2) Activity; (3) Neighborliness.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

NEIGHBORS.

Good neighbors a blessing (Prov. 27 10).
Neighbors should co-operate (Exod 12 : 4; Deut. 27 : 17).
Entitled to respect (Psa. 101 : 5; Prov. 25 : 18).
Should be treated honorably (Prov. 26: 19 : Heb. 2 : 15).
Should be taught religiously (Jer. 31 : 34 ; Heb. 8 : 11).
Should be loved as ourselves (Lev. 19 : 18 ; Mark 12 : 33).
Do good to neighbors (Rom. 15 : 2).
Do not compromise with their wrong (Exod. 32 : 27).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—The return of the seventy is narrated in Luke 10 : 17-24. If they were sent out after the feast of tabernacles, as Andrews and others hold, then their return is the only intervening event on record. But if, as Robinson thinks, they were sent out before the feast of tabernacles, then a number of events intervened; namely, the final departure from Galilee (Luke 9 : 51, 52), Christ's rejection by a Samaritan village, for which James and John want it divinely destroyed (Luke 9 : 53-56), the cleansing of the ten lepers (Luke 17 : 11-19), and all the occurrences mentioned in John 7 and 8. Robinson also places the return of the seventy after Luke 10 : 25 to 11 : 13. As the chronological order of this period is difficult to determine in any case, these numerous divergences from Luke's order make Dr. Robinson's theory a confusing one.

PLACE.—Andrews identifies the journey during which the seventy were sent out with that mentioned in Matthew 19 : 1; Mark 10 : 1; hence he fixes the locality at some point near Samaria, on the way to Peræa. But Robinson thinks the place was somewhere near Jerusalem, as the next occurrence seems to be at Bethany.

TIME.—According to Robinson, immediately after the feast of tabernacles, October, 782 Year of Rome; that is, A. D. 29. Andrews fixes the date in November of the same year. Archbishop Thomson places all this part of Luke immediately before the feast of dedication. Andrews's view seems preferable.

PERSONS.—Our Lord and a lawyer. In the parable, a traveler, robbers, a priest, Levite, and Samaritan, with the host at an inn.

INCIDENTS.—The lawyer with his testing question; the counter-question regarding the law; the lawyer's reply from the sum of the Decalogue; the Lord's answer. The question, "Who is my neighbor?" The parable of the Good Samaritan in reply; the subsequent application of the parable to the lawyer.

Literature.

The reviewer of the literary season in this country could not fail to notice that during the last two or three years Americans have turned with their once well-known fondness to European literature as a source of the most profitable entertainment and instruction. The favorite authors studied in literary clubs have been Robert Browning, Tolstoi and Ibsen. The most talked about and probably the widest read book of the winter has been the "Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff," those frank revelations which the most audacious American girl could not have imagined nor disclosed. The repeated new translations of foreign authors show that the publishers are sure of a demand among American readers. With this marked eagerness in following European thought there has arisen a half expressed dissatisfaction with literature in this country. Mr. George Parsons Lathrop says in the current *Atlantic*.

"There is a lack of independence, an insufficient variety of bold opinion, an indefinable disposition to discourage or modify salient individuality in our writing which is detrimental to vigor and diversity." And from other critics come equally positive opinions in regard to the need of more force and downrightedness in American literature. In former days, when there were no books worth reading in this country and when our dependence upon Europe was necessary, the need of foreign literary support was not surprising. The attitude, at present, may be interpreted either as neglect of our own authors or as a sign of cosmopolitanism in literature. It may be regarded as the necessary condition of an interregnum, when the process of assimilation is going on in preparation for a brilliant period of future creation. With few exceptions, the efforts of the younger generation of American authors seem to be tenative, often characterized by a timidity which deserves even the severe criticism of Mr. Lathrop. But these efforts are not restricted to a small circle of writers. Dr. Holms has uttered his protest against the vast quantities of commonplace verse annually issued by small poetasters. Magazine editors often give their wearied testimony upon the mass of prose issued by apparently untiring American writers. From this eagerness to produce literature and from the sincere efforts made to develop local peculiarities of custom and dialect, a brilliant future of American literary work may be predicted. The time may come when the study of our authors may be eagerly pursued by clubs and individuals as that of foreign authors at the present time. American history is a branch of recent popularity; but it may be a forerunner of enthusiastic appreciation of our literature.—*Boston Journal.*

THE Council of Hygiene in Paris, it is said, is about to take steps to suppress the use of old magazines and newspapers for wrapping up food. The Austrian Government has prohibited the use of such papers, and also of colored papers, to enclose articles intended to be eaten.

FARM NOTES.

Remove the loose stones before ploughing.

Corn and oats ground together make good cow food.

Dark colored eggs are said to be coming into fashion for table use. Very dark ones are laid by the dark Brahmas.

If the heavy rains have hardened the surface of the recently plowed ground go over the field with a cultivator, and follow with the harrow before laying off the corn rows.

A row of raspberries along the line of a field, or as a dividing line, instead of a fence, will give a plentiful supply, and can be easily cultivated, but such a fence will not turn stock.

Sow the first crop of peas early if you want them before the medium varieties come in. The dwarfs are the earliest. The standard runners, which require sticking, are the highest flavored.

There is a scarcity in the country of large brood mares. The small mare on a stock farm is going out of favor. Mares with a strain of Clyde or Percheron blood in them are the best.

The value of the corn crop does not depend upon its grain only. The leaves and stalks are valuable, and no portion of the crop need be lost. As a fodder-producing plant, corn has no equal.

The patient ox has suffered, perhaps, more than any other creature from man's barbarity. It is time, as we approach the twentieth century, to lighten the yoke laid on this noblest of our many servants.

A sandy soil becomes warm sooner than a heavy soil. While the seeds may germinate and appear earlier on a sandy soil, yet there should not be too much hurry in planting for fear of late frosts.

If the plow cannot get sufficiently close to the trunks of trees to turn over the sod, chop around the trees with the hoe. The orchard land should be clean of insects are to be avoided.

The pig should be found on every dairy farm where the milk is not shipped. He will save much that would otherwise be lost. He is a thrifty animal when fed dairy wastes with a little grain added.

The peach orchard should be cultivated as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is common among peach-growers to cultivate the orchard in the same manner as for corn. Grass is injurious to young peach trees.

A horse is said to be in his prime at 10 years old, a sheep at 5, a cow at 7 and a mule at 15. They will last rather longer than that if they are on soil where there is not much sand in the pasture. The grit wears out their teeth.

Dr. Collier, of the New York Experiment Station, is authority for the statement that a saving of one cent a day upon the dairy cows of New York is over $6,000,000 a year. This shows the importance of economy in feeding. The waste on farms is the heaviest loss in agriculture.

Stiff clay soils are benefited by the application of lime and potash every year. Such land should be turned over late in the fall or early in the spring, so as to allow the frost to pulverize it. Thorough drainage is also beneficial.

It is very difficult to kill some forms of fungi. It is said that the spores of the fungi that cause club-foot in cabbage have stood the test of a temperature of twenty degrees below zero and the heat of an oven while roasting a leg of mutton.

Much is gained by planting beet seed very early. It is a crop that requires plenty of time to become well established before warm weather and drought come. Though requiring attention at first, the beet crop is easily cultivated after it gets well under way.

The brood sow that has weaned her pigs will do well on grass alone. If compelled to work for her food she will be in better condition for breeding purposes than when heavily fed and made fat. Too much fat is detrimental to all breeding stock.

One element only may be required to form a complete fertilizer in the soil. The soil may contain all that it requires with the exception of some substance that may be supplied at a small cost, and which may enable it to produce large crops.

Hard, lumpy poultry manure will not easily dissolve, there being a large proportion of silicate of lime in the lumps. The best mode of keeping poultry manure is to add it to the manure-heap in the barn-yard.

An iron bucket, (galvanized) large enough for the purpose, should be used under the privy seat, instead of using a pit. By this means all the privy manure can be added to the manure heap, while the accumulations of large and unsightly heaps of privy manure will be avoided.

Several new varieties of tomatoes have been introduced for this season, but it is doubtful if a superior variety to the Livingston's favorite has been secured, it being of beautiful color, solid and smooth. The Acme is a fine variety, but seems more susceptible to disease.

Seeds of beets, carrots and parsnips are slow to germinate They may be made to swell and sprout quickly if placed in a flannel bag and moistened with warm water daily. Some gardeners mix the seeds with fine earth before placing the seeds in the bag.

Jessie of Lucknow.

There are always persons who take delight in demolishing the traditions which best please the world. Their idea seems to be—"The better the tale, the more sure is it to be false." We have no sympathy with these persons, and are always glad when they prove to be in the wrong.

Of late it has been fashionable to deny that there ever was a Jessie Brown at Lucknow, and that even had there been, she could possibly have heard the bag-pipes. There are some witnesses, however, who stoutly support the truth of the story as it has been told for many years, and one of them, Marie F. B. Cuttler, in a letter to the London *Times*, says:

"Having accidentally seen in to-day's Manchester *Guardian* an account of the controversy, which is going on in your paper as to the truth of Jessie Brown hearing the pibroch so long before the regiment came to the relief of Lucknow, it struck me that it might be interesting to your readers to know that I believe the story to be perfectly true.

"Jessie Brown was a domestic servant of my mother's about the year 1853, and lived with us for a few years (but as I was quite a baby I do not remember her). I have heard my mother tell the story scores of times, and were she alive she could give minute account of dates, etc. Jessie always had a penchant for soldiers, and when she left our service, she returned to her native town, Glasgow, and married, I believe, one of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders, who were immediately ordered out to India, and she, being an excellent laundress, was permitted to accompany her husband, and she became servant to some of the officers' wives, and was in Lucknow at the time Gen. Havelock relieved the town.

"I can quite understand her hearing the bag-pipes so long before they arrived, as I have heard my mother say Jessie's aural powers were most extraordinary. She could hear my father's footsteps in the street several minutes before he arrived at the door, and she was always correct. I believe her husband was killed, and she was sent home. Immediately on her arrival in England she paid a visit to her former mistress (my mother), and she related the whole thrilling story. She returned to Glasgow, and, if I remember right, died there."

"Do you think your father likes me, Mamie?"

"I am sure he does."

"What makes you sure?"

"Because it was only yesterday he asked me when you and I were going to be married."

A SIBERIAN letter received in Paris recently, announces the arrest of three men and a woman for writing an appeal to the Russian people protesting against the conduct of Ostashkin in the Yakutsk affair. The trial of the prisoners will probably result in their sentence to death.

Confidence Begot of Success.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proved in curing chronic nasal catarrh, bronchial and throat diseases, that its manufacturers now sell it through druggists under a *positive guarantee* of its benefiting or curing in every case, if given a fair trial, or money paid for it will be refunded. Consumption (which is scrofula of the lungs) if taken in time, is also cured by this wonderful medicine.

For Constipation or Sick Headache, use Dr. Pierce's Pellets; Purely Vegetable. One a dose.

There is no article made, that purity is as important in as soap. Thousands however, buy cheap adulterated soaps, to save a few cents and lose dollars in rotted clothing. Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure, *saves dollars*.

WHO ever heard of an over-supply of first-class dairy products?

No Equal in Existence.

For many centuries, while the doctors have been experimenting and theorizing, the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills have been quietly curing people by counteracting the causes of disease, stimulating torpid livers, kidneys and bowels, promoting digestion, nutrition and excretion, purifying the blood, restoring vitality and aiding nature gently, quickly, surely and safely. A sample of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills will be sent *free* to all applicants. Address, St. Bernard, Box 2416, New York.

WHEN it can be done without too much inconvenience, wheat will give better results if it is cooked before feeding to the poultry.

Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. 831 Arch Street, Philad'a. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, or druggist. 1000 certificates of cures. Try it.

THE first iron steamship was built in 1830.

DR. L. L. GORSUCH, Toledo, O., says: "I have practiced medicine for forty years, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with so much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

AT the first sign of sickness among the fowls separate all that are ailing from the well ones as soon as possible.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

A DRY, clean dust bath will enable the fowls to help considerable towards cleaning themselves of vermin.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is the very best. A trial will prove we are right. Received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

IF fall and winter layers are wanted the eggs must be set and the chickens hatched out early.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

FAT should always be avoided with laying hens if you expect a good supply of eggs.

Afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

MR. GREVILLE WALPOLE, of London, England, says that the earth weighs 5,874,000,000,000,000,000.

Rich! fragrant! fine! are the expressions of those who smoke "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

WHEN thought is too weak to be simply expressed, it is a proof that it should be rejected.

Your Blood

Needs a good cleansing this spring, in order to overcome the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, or which may be hereditary, and cause you much suffering. We confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as the very best spring medicine. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

"I was feeling very much worn out and found nothing to benefit me till I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have now taken several bottles and it has made me feel perfectly well. I was also troubled with sores breaking out in my mouth, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla have had no further trouble from them. I have recommended it to others, who have been very much benefitted by using it." MRS. MARY ADDERLY, 627 North Water Street, Decatur, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages,

Allays Pain and Inflammation,

Heals the Sores,

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

Try the Cure. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION, *Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold*

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's but see you get the original SCOTT'S EMULSION."

OPIUM HABIT. Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O.

PURELY VEGETABLE. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. 25 CENTS PER BOX. 5 BOXES FOR $1 Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success.

Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

WANTED A CANVASSER for this town and vicinity. Something sure to take. Write for full particulars to MRS. S. D. ARMBRUSTER, Philadelphia, Woman's Exchange, 19 S. 13th Street.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

TELL THIS TO THE PASTRY COOK.—To prevent pie juice from running out in the oven, make a little opening in the upper crust and insert a little roll of brown paper perpendicularly. The steam will escape from it as from a chimney, and all the juice will be retained in the pie.

FRIED RICE.—Boil rice in milk and water with a little salt; mold in a square pan, and when cold cut into small squares, dip in egg and cracker dust and fry a light brown.

A Few Pointers.

The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that a large majority die with consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. For sale by all druggists.

THE old and long-established Chester white hog still holds a leading position among the white breeds of hogs.

The way to make money is to save it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most economical medicine to buy, as it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses one dollar." Do not take any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE latest invention of musical Germany is a mechanical conductor, a figure that beats with the greatest accuracy any desired time.

HOUSEHOLD.

POTTED BEEF.—To make this relish take a nice piece of beef, a part of the round is the best; parboil it, and, when cold, chop it up, fat and lean, as fine as possible; chopping it in a sausage mill is the best way of doing it. To six pounds of beef add four ounces of salt, six tablespoonfuls of black pepper, three of cayenne, two tablespoonfuls of powdered cloves, one of allspice, six teaspoonfuls of powdered sage, and three onions, chopped fine. Put the beef in a mortar and work in all these ingredients; if desired, hard-boiled eggs and mushrooms can be added, and moisten it with catsup, and occasionally with butter. When it is all thoroughly worked have ready some stone jars, dry and clean. Rub them inside with melted butter; pack in the meat, and leave a space of about two inches from the top. Have ready some melted butter and pour it over this. Put a cover of writing paper and another of stout brown paper; tie down well. It will keep for six months in a dry place.

THE ODOR OF FOOD.—There have been many inventions by means of which the odors of cooking are disposed of in the kitchen, so that they do not permeate the rest of the house. One of the most perfect solutions of this problem is a kitchen so arranged that there may be a window in the ceiling which will carry off odors and superfluous heat, but this is not always possible. A hood over the stove with a pipe leading into a flue of the chimney, but not into the one in use, in connection with the stove, is said to be excellent. It would seem to be a self-evident fact that the same flue of a chimney should not be used twice, that a second opening would seriously interfere with the draught, yet a common source of a poor draught is such an opening for another fire. Another contrivance, under special patent, for disposing of kitchen odors, is a pot-cover connected by a pipe to a stove lid. Through this pipe the steam and odor of the cooking passes off through the stove lid to the flues of the stove into the chimney. The last contrivance is awkward and apt to be in the way. There are many kitchens built in such a way that it is almost impossible to keep the odor of cooking from getting upstairs or into the living-rooms of the house, where it clings to upholstery and leaves a stuffy, disagreeable atmosphere. The location of the kitchen for this reason should be a matter of serious consideration in building a house.

HOW TO PREPARE SCALLOPED CHICKEN.—Use the carcass of cold roast or boiled chicken, and the stuffing and gravy, or the cold joints from a fricassee or potpie, with the dumplings or gravy. First fry the meat and bones brown, with a little butter or drippings to prevent burning, and an onion peeled and sliced thin, then stir a heaping tablespoonful of dry flour until all lumps disappear; add a pint of boiling water and a high seasoning of salt, pepper, and whatever sweet herb has been used to season the poultry; when the chicken has been boiled in the gravy thus made until the bones can easily be removed, take them out, add enough boiling water to make a thin gravy, and the desired seasoning; put this stew of chicken in an earthen dish with layers of crumbs, and brown the dish in a moderate oven for dinner or supper.

DYEING OF GARMENTS.—Pure colors upon garments can be obtained only when the material is first perfectly cleansed. For this purpose brush the stains with a lukewarm, strong solution of soda, then work for half an hour in a solution of medium concentration, rinse well and lay down for several hours, preferably over night, in warm water. For bright colors, such as red, bordeaux, etc., boil the goods in water, in order to remove any trace of alkali from them, which is necessary for a good dye. To neutralize any remaining lye by acids is an erroneous notion, because it dulls the colors and shows the fades after dyeing. The less acid is used in dyeing, the better are the fades covered.

FAIRY CREAMS.—Line the patties with paste; fill half full of red raspberries, fresh or canned, or red raspberry or strawberry jam; sprinkle on each a pinch of sugar and flour; bake and cool. Before putting them on the table heap full of whipped cream.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

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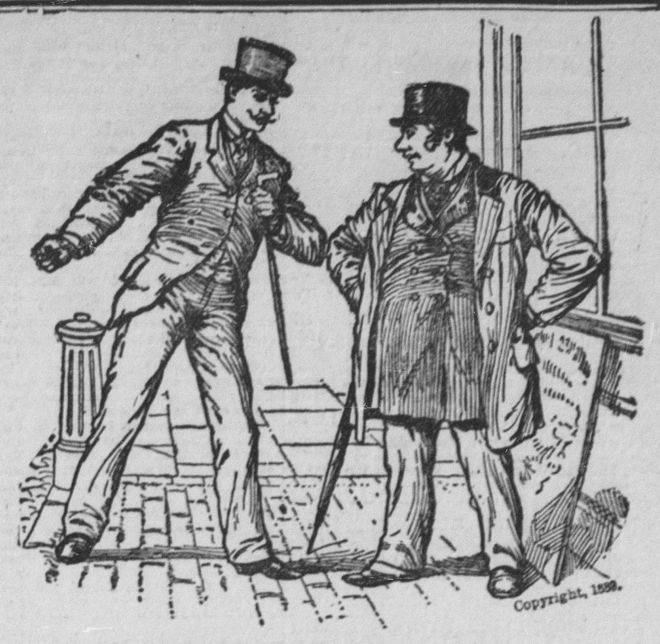

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KISSED ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

"You scoundrel," yelled young Jacob Green
At his good neighbor, Brown,—
"You kissed my wife upon the street,—
I ought to knock you down."

"That's where you're wrong," good Brown replied,
In accents mild and meek;
"I kissed her; that I've not denied,
But I kissed her on the cheek—

and I did it because she looked so handsome—the very picture of beauty and health. What is the secret of it?"

"Well," replied Green, "since you ask it, I will tell you; she uses Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I accept your apology. Good night."

An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beautiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject, are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lustreless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted, can be permanently cured by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of lovliness.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years. It is a *positive specific* for leucorrhea, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb.

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally valuable when taken for those derangements incident to that later and critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

A Book of 160 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless.

Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels. 25 cents, by druggists.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

DELMONICO PUDDING.—A quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, four eggs, nine tablespoonfuls of sugar, with flavoring to taste. Dissolve the corn-starch in a little cold milk, and add it to the rest of the milk, and boil three minutes; beat the yelks of the eggs with six tablespoonfuls of sugar; stir in the milk with the flavoring; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with the three spoonfuls of sugar and flavoring; and when the pudding is nearly done draw it to the mouth of the oven, and spread on the icing, and bake to a light brown. To be eaten cold with cream.

BUTTERMILK BISCUIT.—One quart of flour, a large spoonful of lard, a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt (sift the salt and soda in with the flour to be sure they are well mixed) and as much buttermilk as will mix up a moderately soft dough. Knead it until it is perfectly smooth and well mixed, then work off into twenty-four biscuit, mold, roll out rather thinner than the other biscuit, and bake in a quick oven, twenty minutes. Always stick all sorts of biscuit and crackers, so the steam and air may escape and bubbles and "blisters" in the crust be avoided.

APPLE CREAM.—Peel and core six large apples, boil them in a little water with two ounces of raisins and the grated rind of a lemon, till quite soft; when cold add a glass of sherry. Lay the mixture in a pie dish, beat up the whites of three eggs with a little sugar to a stiff froth, spread it over the apples, and bake in a slow oven.

HOMINY CROQUETTES.—To a cupful of cold boiled hominy (small grained) add a tablespoonful of melted butter and stir hard, moistening by degrees with a cupful of milk, beating to a soft light paste. Put in a teaspoonful of white sugar and lastly a well beaten egg. Roll into oval balls with floured hands, dip in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

CABBAGE WITH MILK.—Cut out the heart and large leaf veins from the cabbage, then cook it tender and in slightly salted water; drain it from this, make a milk gravy, season with salt and pepper, thicken with flour and butter, equal proportions, put in the cabbage, let it scald once, then serve.

YOUNG onions will not grow if weeds are allowed among them. Keep the rows as clean as possible.

To Restore Tone and Strength to the System when weakened by La Grippe or any other Illness, **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** is positively unequalled. Get the BEST. Prepared by **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,** Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

Spool Holder

NEW PATENT. Saves time and trouble. An indispensable article for every household. No lady should be without it. Samples can be seen at this office.

Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D. Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO. Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAY 29.

WHERE IS THE RACKET?

Is a question often asked by persons not acquainted in Bellefonte. Do you come via. L. & T., B. E. V., or B. R. Railroads, go up High Street about 2½ squares to the Diamond; turn to the *left*; pass 1st Nat. Bank, Montgomery's Clothing House, Erhard & Co., grocers, and next you find "The Racket," being the middle room of Crider's Exchange the largest and most noticable building in the town. If you can't find it ask the first boy you come to, they are our especial friends, they say, "There is no flies on The Racket." *And they know.*

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEN SPIGELMYET, Jr.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The Reformed classis was in session at Bellefonte last week.

——George Moyer has his roller mill in operation at Linden Hall.

——About 118 communed in the Lutheran church last Sabbath morning.

——C. D. Runkle' of Philad. a former townsman, arrived on the evening train, Monday.

——It is reported commissioner Henderson had his pockat picked of $205 on Saturday at Bellfonte.

——James A. Ott has taken out letters testamentary to the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd.

——The W. C. T. U. was in session last week at Bellefonte and closed with the usual resolutions.

——Charley Slack of near Potters Mills, is filling the position vacated by Wm. Wagner, at the station.

——Charley Harpster has secured employment at Bellefonte in a bakery and left Monday for that place.

——The widow of Paul Wolf, of Miles twp., mother of Mrs. Dinges of our towns is quite ill. She is up in the 80s.

——James Lesher caught his first trout the other day—one 11 inches, the other 12. James was badly scared and so were the trout.

——Shannon M'Cormick, an old Democratic war-horse, spent an hour in our sanctum, talking over old times, on Monday.

——Mrs. D. J. Meyer and Harry Kreamer attended Reformed Classis at Bellefonte last week, the latter as a delegate from this congregation.

——The schools savings banks have been open in the Williamsport schools for six weeks, and nearly $3,000 have been deposited by the pupils.

——Dr. J. R. Gast will be in Centre Hall, Monday and Tuesday, June 2 and 3; Wednesday, June 4, Spring Mills, and Millheim, on Thursday, June 5.

——Wm. L. Kurtz, of Berlin, Somerset county, is visiting relatives here, and will give our trout streams a trial of his skill in slinging out the speckled beauties.

——The train on Saturday morning to the show had eight coaches and all were comfortably filled at arrival at Bellefonte. There were about seventy-five tickets sold from this station.

——Street commissioner Dauberman is making a good job of the new street, and it is expected that something decent in the way of a road will be had to the depot when it is finished.

——Two barns owned by S. C. Stewart and A. G. Morris, of Tyrone, were burned on last Tuesday by an incendiary fire. Ten horses and mules perished. Loss heavy and no insurance.

——Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moore returned on Saturday evening from a three week's wedding tour, having visited all the principal eastern cities. They will leave for their western home in Montana, in a week or more.

——Miriads of worms, resembling the army worm, are making their appearance in the southern and eastern parts of Lancaster county, and are ravaging the grass fields. Farmers are much concerned over the appearance of this new pest.

——The Grand Army men are going to put a stop to impostors wearing the Grand Army badge and button. Men who were not born until after the war was over have worn the button and imposed upon good people on the strength of wearing it. The Legislature passed a stringent law against this practice, and the veterans of the order are going to see that it is carried out.

Mr. C. K. Sober to Star.

On Saturday at Bellefonte Mr. C. K. Sober, the world's fancy shot, was in conversation with Capt. Bogardus, of whom Mr. Sober is an intimate friend and has visited him at his home, in regards to forming a combination and give exhibitions of their skill in handling the guns. Capt. Bogardus has an engagement with Forepaugh's for this season and when it closes, it is the intention of Capt. Bogardus and Mr. Sober to combine. The Capt. requested this once before of Mr, Sober, but he was not allowed to accept on account of business affairs.

Mr, Sober defeated the Capt. once in a pigeon match at Milton some years ago and the two have been friends for years and will combine their features and give exhibitions all over the country, and likely to take a foreign tour. The Capt. says he has not yet discovered the equal of Mr. Sober and thinks no man can defeat him with the gun, and that his own shooting does not compare with Mr. Sober's. About two years ago Mr. Sober challanged Capt. Bogardus to a match for $500 a side in the *American Field*, and sent on his check for $250 for them to arrange a match, but it was not accepted. Mr. Sober has addded one or two new difficult features to his attractions and will be the drawing card in such combination, the feats Capt Bogardus and sons performing not comparing with his.

Reformed Classis Sessions.

Friday's session of the Reformed Classis at Bellefonte, were occupied for the most part with routine business. The new constitution submitted by the General Synod was approved. Miles O. Noll, of Lewisburg, who has been called to take charge of the Bellefonte Church, and J. R. Rousch, of Madisonburg, were licensed to preach. Rev. J. R. Brown was received from the Tohickon Classis, and his call from the Rebersburg Church confirmed.

The following delegates were elected to the District Synod which meets at Reading in October: Rev. W. N. Landis, T. E. Adams, Louis Robb, primary; Revs. J. Doterer, S. H. Eisenberg, and W. W. Clouse, second; Elders Wm. Moyer, Dr. F. Vandersloot, Henry Kramer, primary; Isaac Reisch, J. G. Evans, and Charles Berger, second. Questions of minor importance pertaining to the interests of the Church were dicussed. In the evening M. O. Noll was ordained and installed as pastor of the Bellefonte Church, president G. W. Gerhard preaching the sermon.

Storm at Johnstown.

A terrific rain storm accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning occured at Johnstown on Sunday afternoon. The rain fell in sheets for about half an hour, flooding streets, filling cellars and doing great damage. Railroad street in Cambria city was under water, the water being up to the first floor in about fifty houses. The eastbound track of the Pennsylvania railroad was covered to the depth of three feet by dirt washed down from the hills at several places between the stone bridge and Morrillsville delaying trains for a couple of hours. The west-bound track was similarly obstructed between Conemaugh and Johnstown.

The Elephant Fell Out.

The work of loading the paraphernalia of Forepaugh's show on the railroad cars at Johnstown was completed about 1 o'clock Saturday morning and the trains pulled out for Bellefonte about half-past 1 o'clock. The journey was without incident until about one-fourth of a mile of South Fork when one of the elephants fell from a car. It was not missed until the train reached Altoona. From that point messages were sent back along the road for information concerning the animal. A reply being received that it was at South Fork a man was sent from Altoona after it. He had it loaded on a truck of the ballast train and it was taken east to resume its place among the menagerie attractions. The elephant was not hurt much.

The Value of Pure Wine in Sickness.

The chief difficulty with reliable wines has been their scarcity and richness in body, but this has been removed by the introduction of a pure native wine produced by Mr. A. Speer of New Jersey. He has submitted his wine to the test of many celebrated physicians and chemists and all concur in its purity, rich medical properties and superiority to all Port Wines. Most of them prescribe it in cases of debility, affections of the kidneys and chronic complaints, requiring a tonic sudarific or diuretic treatment,—*Examiner*.

Census Enumerators.

The following are some of the census enumerators for this county:

Millheim and Penn, Geo. Ulrich.
Furguson, J. G. Baily.
Gregg, W. B. Krape.
Haines, Abs. Musser.
Harris, J. T. Stewart.
Miles, W. S. Burd.

——Lewins makes suits to order, parties can select their own goods from samples. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects, and at prices 25 per cent lower than elsewhere.

——Largest stock of clothing in Pennsvalley, have received 90 new suits and they must be sold in 15 days, come for bargains. C. P. Long.

Local Briefs

——Ask at your store for Calla Lily flour—it is No. 1.

— Score two fine days—Tuesday and Wednesday.

——Wool Wanted at Penns valley bargain store. C. P. Long.

——Misses Jennie Kreamer and Anna Mingle went to Lock Haven on Saturday, for a visit.

——Joseph Moyer thinks of changing his burr mill, at Centre Mills, to a roller mill.

——Howard Homan has finished the new barn on Bartholmew's place—he made a quick job of it.

——Simon Loeb's new clothing store opposite the Conrad house, is the place for bargains in men and boys' suits.

——James Gregg is census enumerator of Centre Hall and Potter north pr. George Spangler is the enumerator for the south precinct.

——The frequent rains have interfered with the planting of corn and potatoes; some farmers have a part only planted, only a few have their corn all planted.

—Berks county farmers intend to experiment largely in sugar beat culture this year, and, if successful, it will probably hereafter take the place of corn and wheat.

— Big stock of new suits, for spring at Lewins, head quarters for low prices and genuine goods—no shoddy or auction stock. The Philadelphia Branch always leads.

——The venerable Col. Royer, of near Rebersburg, now in his 95 year, is quite ill. Col. Royer was a life long friend of the writer, and is a highly esteemed citizen of Miles twp.

——The elegant new shoe store, of M Gillam, in the Crider Block, Bellefonte should be visited to see his stock and variety of boots and shoes for all age and sexes.

— The flowers for Decoration, on Friday, can be left in the Post room, during the forenoon. The parade will form at the woods, in the lower end of town, at 6 p. m.

——Lewins is putting out new suits like hot cakes. Everybody wants them because they are so cheap and well made out of the best goods. He takes your measure and will make a suit to order if desired,

——James Gregg is the only applicant for census enumerator in the township and it is likely the borough will also be given him to canvass as there is no one as yet having made application for that position.

—Very heavy rain on Thursday night and Friday morning, cloudy and warm on Saturday; rain Saturday night; Sunday evening and night heavy rain. All the streams are bank full from recent rains.

——We histed 75 speckled beauties from their native element, on Tuesday, between trains, in the mountains. Will Kurtz at same time, histed 48. This was between 8 a. m. and 3 p. m. trains.

——Lewins is piling up spring clothing, all new stock, for men and boys. He has the largest and best assortment in Bellefonte and at prices that none can compete. Suits made to order, by one of best tailors in the state, and perfect fits guaranteed.

——The card of John Noll, as a candidate for sheriff is added to our list, this week, Mr. Noll is a working Democrat, and should have been elected three years, ago if he makes the riffle in the convention this time, he will be certain to "get there" in November.

——A lot of baled hay has been shipped from this station this week. Farmers are getting rid of last years' stock for the reason that there will be an unusually large crop of it this season, and is in fine condition. The grain fields are also looking unusually fine and all prospects for an excellent crop.

——Have you been to A. C. Mingle's shoe store in the Brockerhoff house block? Never miss going there when at Bellefonte, he always has something new and offers none but genuine goods, which he warrants. For low prices in boots and shoes Mingle's is the place.

——Inquiry at Sing Sing shows that not one in twenty of the men imprisoned there had a trade when arrested. The years when that should have been learned were spent in idling or working at odd jobs, in the intervals of which vice was cultivated. Learn a trade, young man—if those who have trades will give you a chance to.

——Musser's new shoe store, in the Brockerhoff House row, is now open and ready for the patronage of the public, which they flatter themselves they can suit as to prices, style and quality of goods, having unpacked the finest and best assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., ever seen in this county. Call and see them—buy or not.

——A bold and daring robbery was committed at Tyrone, on Tuesday at 9.30 o'clock p. m. A family consisting of father, mother and one child, in company with others on their way from Houtsdale to England, were about to get on the Philadelphia express, bound for New York, when a stranger, with the apparent intention of assisting them, approached and grabbed the woman's pocket-book containing $300, and in the flurry of the time got away, and after a diligent search made could not be discovered.

Commencement Exercises of 1890.

The following is the program for the closing exercises of the present school year inclueing the Preparatory and Sophomore entertainments: Central Pa, College, New Berlin.

May 31. Saturday evening, annual entertainment of the Preparatory Department.

June 7. Saturday evening, Suophomore Entertainment Omega Sophomorum Mille Octingentorum et Nonaginta.

June 12. Thursday evening. Junior Exhibition.

June 13. Friday evening Anniversary of the Neocosmian Literary Society.

June 14. Saturday 2 p. m., Third Annual Assembly of Chapter 531, American Agassiz Association.

June 14. Saturday evening; Anniversary of the Excelsior Literary Society.

June 15. Sunday morning, sermon before the College Y. M. C. A. by Rev. W. M. Stanford of Harrisburg, Pa.

June 15. Sunday evening, Baccalaureate sermon by the President.

June 16. Monday 2 p. m., Anniversary of the Library Association of the Excelsior Literary Society.

June 16. Monday evening, Address before the Alumni by Prof. Geo. W. Twitmeyer of Honesdale, Pa.

June 17. Tuesday, a. m., Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

June 17. Tuesday, 2 p. m., Book Reception of the Neocosmain Literary Society.

June 17. Tuesday evening, Annual Address before the Literary Societies by Prof. Henry Houck, Deputy Superintendent of Pennsylvania public schools, of Harrisburg, Pa.

June 18. Wednesday, 9 a. m., Business meeting of the Alumni Association.

June 18. 12 m., Alumni Dinner.

June 18. 2:30 p. m., Class Day Exercises.

June 18. Evening, Commencement.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend these exercises.

Personal.

Mr Reed, one of Rebersburg's best citizens, gave us a shake of his hand the other day, he was visiting at Mr. George Ockers.

John Hosterman, father of dentist Hosterman, was up here a few days ago, and reports every thing promising in Miles.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hackenburg, of Milton, spent an evening with us last week.

Miss Anna Odenkirk visited friends at Mifflinburg, last week.

Miss Carrie, daughter of Will Shirk, graduates at the Bellefonte high school to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have returned from their wedding trip.

New Millinery Store.

For fine and artistic millinery, and fancy notions, at very reasonable prices, call at the new store in the Brockerhoff House Block. Our stock is entirely new and comprises all the late novelties in fashionable head-wear for ladies, misses and children. A fine line of infants lace caps, new styles, good material, 25 cents and up, best ever brought to this county.

We have all the latest, prettiest styles in ruching, collars, laces, ribbons, flowers fancy braids, corsets, &c. Want to become acquainted, and invite you to come and see our stock; no trouble to show goods, we fear neither comparison or competition, and want you to come see us whether you buy or not; a talented Philad. Milliner does our trimming.

——We buy and sell for cash only and can afford to sell lower than any body. Prices are cut down lower than ever at the Union Clothing store.

——An old subscriber to the REPORTER securing a new name, and each paying one year in advance, both will get the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph one year as a premium.

——Mr. Geo. Parker, of Philipsburg, gave our sanctum a call, and announces his name as a candidate for sheriff. He is a lifeslong Democrat and served four years, in the late war. He is a very pleasant gentleman and, no doubt, would be a popular candidate.

——Our town for a number of years was plagued by sparrows, and to thin the little pests out, they were bombarded with shot guns at a lively rate during the past two summers, and many dropped. It seems that the survivors deemed things too hot, and have shifted their quarters to other localities, and the little things are not near so numerous as formerly.

——On Friday John Page, the constable of Penn township, brought to Bellefonte and lodged in the county jail two men named Reynolds and Burd, arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and for forcibly entering the boarding house of Al. Klinefelter, at Poe Mills, Pa., and frightening the inmates, smashing furniture, and otherwise having a "deal of a time."

——At Rehrersburg, in Berks county, on 22, about 1,000 persons were in attendance at the annual love feast of the Dunkards, or German Baptists, at Zeigler's church. The counties of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon and Dauphin are represented. Bishops David Etter and John Hartzler preside. A roasted ox was provided for dinner and accommodations are on the ground for those remaining over night.

——Nice dress goods 8 to 10 cents per yard. C. P. Long.

— Mens' shirts 33 cents, were 50, mens white shirts 49 cents, was 90. C. P. Long.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WM. WOLF & SON.

Our line of Gent's Furnishings is more complete than ever. Large variety of Summer Shirts, Neck Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, etc., etc. Ask to see them when you have time to come in.

We ask all visitors to town on Decoration Day to make our store their stopping place, Whether they mean to buy or not they will be welcome.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

To the People of Bellefonte and Vicinity:

THE UNION CLOTHING CO. has rented the store, formerly occupied by Mingle's Shoe Store, in Brockerhoff House Block, and stocked the same with a full and complete line of the finest

Ready-Made Clothing

evor brought to your town. and a fine line of

Gent's :-: Furnishing :-: Goods

that will astonish the natives.

REMEMBER that we are here to stay and every article bought from us is guaranteed as represented or money refunded.

REMEMBER that we manufacture some of our own goods, and, when we buy, we buy in big quantities to supply all our stores throughout the country, for that reason nobody can compete with us.

UNION CLOTHING STORE,

One Price Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Furnishers,

BROCKERHOFE HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

4-PAW'S CIRCUS AND GARMAN'S STORE,

Garmans, - - - - - - - Bellefonte.

The two things uppermost in peoples' minds. Don't fail to visit both. Four-fifths of Centre County will be on hand that day and we extend you a hearty welcome to visit the most attractive store in the city.

DRUNKENNESS—LIQUOR HABIT—In all the World there is but One Cure, Dr, Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been cured who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today think they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effect results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. oct31y

Notice.

Lee and Arney wish to inform the public that they are now ready to contract for all kinds of Painting, Graining, Paper Hanging, Oil Finishing, etc. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. LEE & ARNEY, Centre Hall,

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—The undersigned, executor of estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg Township, dec'd., offers at private sale the following described real estate, situated about 2 miles west of Spring Mills, Pa., a

o——o FINE FARM o——o

Bounded by lands of Wood's Heirs, John Grove, James D. Wilson's Heirs, Mrs. M. A. Ross, Michael Tibbens, and others, containing

—— 82 ACRES AND 62 PERCHES. ——

Thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Buggy Shed, and all necessary outbuildings all of which are in good repair. There is a good young orchard of the choicest fruit on this farm. A good cistern at the house, and also a cistern at the barn. 75 acres of the above farm are cleared and enclosed with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered with Hemlock. Persons desiring to purchase will find this farm beautifully located, being near the L. & T. R. R., near churches, post office, grist mill, stores, etc. Climate healthy.

For terms apply to WILLIAM GOODHART,
206t Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Snyder, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES A. OTT,
216t Executor.

——75 cents will buy as many new goods as $1.00 will old stock, come to Pennsvalley bargain store where new goods are always kept. C. P. Long.

——Great reductions on all kinds of merchandise. C. P. Long.

——New lot of clothing. C. P. Long.

——Pennsvalley bargain store pays 12 cents for eggs. C. P. Long.

The REPORTER one year, the Weekly World three months, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, bound in calf or half morocco, all for $4,20.

Don't miss this grand offer.

——If you desire a good weekly paper pay one year on REPORTER in advance with a new name, and you both get the Pittsburg Weekly Chronicle Telegraph one year in addition.